# Tamil Grammar Self-Taught.

(IN TAMIL AND ROMAN CHARACTERS)

E06950

BY

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#### LONDON:

E MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51, OLD BAILEY, E.C. 1906.

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THE REV. G. U. POPE, M.A., D.D.,

1 DEDICATE THESE PAGES

AS A TOKEN

OF SINCERE GRATIFUDE FOR ASSISTANCE

RECEIVED

IN MY TAMIL AND TELUGU STUDIES.

M. DE Z. WICKREMASINGHE.

# PREFACE.

The present work is chiefly intended for the use of those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the grammar of colloquial Tamil within a comparatively short time, either for practical purposes or as the preliminary to a thorough study of the language.

Particularly bearing in mind students who work without a teacher, I have devoted some pages wholly to the subject of pronunciation, and have given the transliteration of all the Tamil words occurring in the grammar, side by side with the native character. This will enable the beginner gradually to acquire the Tamil character as he proceeds with the study of the grammar itself, thereby avoiding a needless waste of time and trouble.

The chapter on euphonic changes will specially appeal to those who have a philological turn of mind; for this gives the key to the solution of many difficulties that beset an ordinary student in the way of analysing Tamil words and sentences and of mastering their relationship to one another.

I have added a few exercises in translation into and from the Tamil, followed by a key; also a Tamil-English vocabulary containing not only all the words found in the text of the grammar and in the exercises but also very many others that are in common use. For a regular series of progressive exercises in the Tamil character the student is referred to Dr. Pope's Handbook, published by the Oxford Clarendon Press.

Such are the scope and the arrangement of the present work, and it only remains for me now to acknowledge my manifold indebtedness to Dr. G. U. Pope, who has guided my Tamil and Telugu studies, and to whom this work is dedicated. My thanks are also due to the present editor of the Self-Taught Series of Languages, for many valuable suggestions and emendations.

#### M. DE ZILVA WICKREMASINGHE.

Indian Institute, ()xford, September, 1906.

P.S.—A companion volume, "Tamil Self-Taught," will be published shortly, and will include an English-Tamil alphabetical vocabulary, in addition to a large number of vocabularies and conversations classified according to subject. These two works will enable one speedily to acquire as much Tamil as is necessary for business purposes, and also to lay a scientific foundation for the serious study of Tamil literature.

#### PREFATORY NOTE

By the Rev. G. U. Pope, M.A., D.D.

The author of this grammar has asked me to write a few words of introduction to it. It gives me much pleasure to say that on carefully examining it I find that it gives a very correct and lucid summary of the chief facts of the spoken language, and that it will be a valuable introduction to the larger books. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the student that every word must be connected in the mind with some useful sentence, which must be repeatedly written and pronounced. Nothing will compensate for the absence of this mechanical drill. It is of real importance that the student should carefully note the pronunciation of the Tamil character & when it occurs singly in the middle of a word, as explained on page 9; otherwise the use of the transliterative symbol d for this sound of the letter might be a stumbling-block. I sincerely hope that the book may have a wide circulation; and that in any future edition, th may be substituted for d.

G. U. P.

Oxford, 1906.

# CONTENTS.

# PART I

# GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX.

THE ALPHABET AT	ND PRON	UNCIATIO	×		•••	•••	7
Vowels	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		8
Consonants	•••	•••	•••	•••			9
Syllabics			•••	•••	•••		11
Conventional	Characte	rs	•••	•••			13
Phonetic Pro	nunciatio	n of Tan	nil	•••			14
Rules of Eupho	NY	•••	•••				17
The Sounds of	f the Tan	nil Alpha	het				18
Vowels with \				•••			19
Vowels with (	Consonan	ts	•••				20
Consonants w	ith Vowe	ls					21
Consonants w	ith Consc	mants			•••		21
THE PARTS OF SP	EECH	•••	•••		•••		25
Articles							25
Nouns	•••	•••			•••		25
Gender and							25
Declension		•••			•••		27
Pronouns	•••						29
Personal							29
Demonstrat			•••		•••		32
Interrogativ						•••	34
Reflexive							34
Distributive			••	•••			34
			•••	•••			
Adjectives Derivative 1	···	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	35
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	36
Numerals	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	38
Cardinals		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	38
Ordinals	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	40
Fractions	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	41
Verbs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
Tenses	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	41
The Negativ	e	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	44
Models	•••	•••		•••			47

Verbs, contin	ued.						
Participles		•••				•••	PAGE 58
Verbal and			•••	•••	•••	•••	55
Infinitive I			•••	•••	•••	•••	58
Imperative		•••	•••	•••		•••	59
Potential,					l Forms	•••	60
Verbal For						•••	62
Auxiliary a				•••	•••		64
Passive Vo		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	67
Causative a	nd Der	nominative	Verbs	•••	•••	•••	68
Adverbs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	69
Postpositions	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••		69
Conjunctions	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	70
Interrogative	B	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	71
Emphatic Pa	rticles	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	72
Interjections	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	78
C							
SYNTAX	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	74
Subject Object	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	74
Predicate	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	75 76
Adverbial C	in.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	77
Comparison		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	78
Quotations	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	79
Ellipsis		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
13111 раза	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80
		PART	n TT				
		ran.	11.				
EXERCISES	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	81
KEY to the I	Cvarcia	na					OF
KEI to the I	2401018	UB	•••	•••	•••	***	85
		PART	III.				
		LUUI	111.				
TAMIL-ENG	LISH	VOCABU	LARY	•••	•••	•••	91

# TAMIL GRAMMAR SELF-TAUGHT.

#### PART I.

# GRAMMAR with SYNTAX.

# The Alphabet and Pronunciation.

- 1. The Tamil language is spoken by more than sixteen millions of people, who form the principal inhabitants of the extreme south-eastern portion of India and of the Northern Province of Ceylon, irrespective of the large Tamil communities found in the tea-plantations and other agricultural and industrial centres of Burma, Ceylon, West Indies, Straits Settlements, &c.
- 2. Its alphabet is derived from the Brāhmī script employed in the ancient inscriptions of India, and consists of thirty primary letters—twelve vowels and eighteen consonants. The so-called secondary letters consist mostly of the various combinations of consonants with vowels.
- 3. Strictly speaking, there are only five primary vowel-sounds, namely a, i, u, e, and o. These, together with their long forms  $\bar{a}, \bar{i}, \bar{u}, \bar{e}$ , and  $\bar{o}$ , and the two diphthongs ai and au, make up the twelve.

These vowels are written in two different ways. When they are initial, they are represented separately by regular letters; but when they are medial, that is to say, when a vowel is pronounced immediately after a consonant, the former is shown by one or more vowel signs attached to the consonant. The short vowel a, however, being inherent in the consonant, is not indicated by any sign. Hence, its absence is generally (though not always in MSS.) marked by a dot or a small circle over the consonant; e.g. s=ka, but s=k; u=pa, and u=p.

# 4. Vowels or uyir-eruttugal ("life-letters"):-

Tamil Characters.		Transliter- ation.	Pronunciation. Phonetic
Initial.	Medial.	Tran at	Signs.
_a		at	Like u in cut, or a in America u, ŭ
<b>-</b> 26	π, υ	ā	" a in rather or car ah
<b>@</b>	9	i‡	" i in sit i
ஈ or இ	c	ī‡	" i in routine, or ee in meet 😁
2_	<i>نه</i> ۱۰ , س	u	", u in put, or oo in good u  When final, it is pro- nounced very slightly, and often like i.
<b>PAT</b>	سه والاسه وال	ũ	" u in rule, or oo in fool oo
எ	6	e‡	" e in elbow e
<b>୍</b>	œ	ē‡	", a in able, pane ay When initial, the short and long e are pro- nounced like ye in yes and yea respec- tively ye, yay
28	∞, <b>દ</b>	ai āi	"ai in aisle, or ei in height i When final, it is invariably pronounced like ei in veil ay
ஒ	ொ	0	" o in pot o
190	ோ	ō	" o in noble oh
ஓள	ெள	au	" ow in now ow

<sup>\*</sup> These phonetic signs are employed in the third column on pp. 15-17.

<sup>+</sup> அ a before ர் ர, ல் l, ள் ļ, ம் ர, ன் g, and ண் n, at the end of a polysyllabic word, is pronounced somewhat like e in pen.

<sup>‡</sup> Before the cerebrals  $\dot{L}$   $\dot{d}$ ,  $\dot{x}\dot{y}$   $\dot{r}$ ,  $\dot{y}$   $\dot{r}$ ,  $\dot{m}$   $\dot{l}$ , and  $\dot{p}$   $\dot{r}$ , these vowels are pronounced with some modification, as a "modified vowel" (umlaut) in German.

# 5. Consonants or mey-eruttugal ("body-letters"):-

Tamil Charac- ters.	Trans- literation.	Pronunciation. Phonetic Signs.
÷	k g h	Like $k$ in $kite$ when initial, doubled, mute, or immediately after $\angle t$ or $\underline{\wp} \underline{t}$ $k$ Like $g$ in $regard$ in all other instances $g$ , $gh$ When intervocal, in Ceylon $h$
ங்	'n	Like ng in song ng
÷	j	When doubled, or after $\stackrel{.}{\iota}$ or $\stackrel{.}{p}$ , it has the sound of $ch$ in $church$ ch After $\stackrel{.}{\varpi}$ $\stackrel{.}{n}$ it is pronounced like $j$ j In the case of words borrowed from Sanskrit, it generally retains the sound of the original letter.  In all other instances it is between $s$ in $sun$ and $sh$ in $short$ sh
Ġ	ñ	Like ny in Bunyan (the Spanish $\tilde{n}$ ) ny When followed by j, like ng soft ng
÷	∤ ₫	As d in door d When mute or doubled, it has the sound of t in but t

#### ERRATUM.

Page 9, last paragraph but two. The pronunciation of "t" should read as follows:—

When initial, mute, or doubled, it has a sound between that of th in Thanes and th in theory.

<sup>• &</sup>quot;Cerebral" indicates sounds made high up in the roof of the mouth.

Temil Charac- ters.	Trans- literation.	Pronunciation. Phonetic Signs.
<b>j</b> ŧ	n	Like n in nut n
ٺ	{ <b>F</b>	Like p when initial, mute, or doubled p Like b when intervocal b (In Sanskrit derivatives it often retains the sound of the original letter.)
ம்	m	As in English m
<b>ú</b> .	y	do. do y
ň	r	do. do r
ல்	1	do. do 1
வ்	v	do. do v
نن	ŧ	A cerebral having the combined sound of r and soft l, and pronounced by turning up the tip of the tongue as far back as possible ry  In Ceylon, however, it is pronounced like an ordinary English l l  In the Tamil country it has often the sound of the s in pleasure (the French j)
ला	1	A cerebral $l \dots \dots \dots l$
ற் ன்	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} \underline{\mathbf{r}} \\ \underline{\mathbf{t}} \\ \mathbf{n} \end{array}\right.$	A hard, vibrating, half-palatal, half-cerebral $r$ rr When mute or doubled, it is pronounced $t$ $t$ Nearly the English $n$ n
•	-	ன்ற <u>nra</u> is pronounced ndra ndra
°0, 4n⊾	ņ	This letter is called the āydam, and is pronounced like ch in the Scotch word loch. It is used in poetry, when necessary for the metre ch

<sup>6.</sup> The following table shows how the twelve medial-vowel signs are attached to the foregoing eighteen consonants, thereby producing 216 syllabic characters:—

# (Continued over.)

COM- SOMANTS.	Absence of dot =	ā	i	ī	u	û
ė k	s ka	ær kā	€ ki	& kī	⊛ ku	s⊾ kū
ė i	E na	ஙா niā	ы) ni	ங் கே	Ej ńu	y nā
÷ ç	# ça	∉π çã	₽ çi	₽ çī	æ çu	⊕ çū
Ġ ñ	€ ña	ஞா ñā	ஞி ñi	ศ์ กัเ	ฐ ทีน	<b>D</b> r ñû
i d	∟ ḍa	டா ḍā	ц di	ı∞ <b>ḍ</b> ī	O du	G đũ
essa in	600T ņa	∞ ņā	ணி ஈi	ணூ ம்	ண் <b>ப்</b> ய	னூ ņū
j t	5 ta	∌π tā	₽ ti	€ tī	∌ tu	∌r tū
js n	p na	рт <b>n</b> ā	p ni	ß nī	_ nu	நூ ார்
ப் p	⊔ ра	பா $par{a}$	பிpi	B pī	Цpu	y pū
ம் ா	ь <b>т</b> а	மா mā	டி mi	B mī	மு <b>mu</b>	es mū
ப் y	ய ya	யா yā	⊌ yi	மீ ழ≀	щуи	цуjū
<b>п r</b>	g ra	gn rā	fl ri	fri	T ru	er rū
ல் $m{l}$	න la	லா <i>lā</i>	જી li	ลึ lī	gy lu	ar lū
வ்ச	a va	வா 🕏 ā	ad vi	ล์ ชเ	ay vu	து vū
ь́r	y ra	ழா <b>ŗ</b> ā	<u></u> μδ <sup>1</sup> <b>r</b> i	y\$ ŗī	G ru	ty rū
ள் ¦	on la	ளா ļā	off ļi	์ อร์ !ī	€ ļu	ளூ ļū
p <u>r</u>	p ra	or <u>r</u> ā	pol <u>r</u> i	\$ <u>r</u> ı	ga <u>r</u> u	_m rū
ன ந	est na	⊚ <u>n</u> ā	eoff ni	னீ நா	னு <u>n</u> ய	னூ ந்ū

(Continued.)

е	ē	ai	o	ō	<b>a</b> ,u	COVEC-
கை ke	Cs kë	கை kai	கொ ko	கோ <b>k</b> ō	கௌ kau	ė k
கெ ne	Gio në	கை nai	கொ <b>ni</b> o	கோ <b>ர்</b> ச்	கௌ nau	虚常
O# çe	C& çē	∞ ≠ çai	சொ ço	சோ <b>ç</b> ō	சௌ çau	έç
© ñe	CG ñë	ஞை ñai	ஞொ <b>ño</b>	ேஞா <b>ग</b> ்	ஞௌ ñau	T ñ
O∟ de	©∟ ḍē	டை ḍai	டொ do	டோ ர்	டௌ dau	i d
o‱ ņe	Com ņē	гот ņai	o‱ io	ேண ர்	ணை <b>ர</b> வய	ண் ந
o∌ te	C∌ tē	தை tai	தொ to	தோ tō	தௌ tau	ġ t
Оp ne	3 ps në	தை nai	Орг по	ே <b>நா n</b> ō	தௌ nau	j n
பெ ре	பே pē	பை pai	பொ po	போ pō	பௌ pau	ப் p
<b>மெ m</b> e	Сь mē	டை mai	Ошт то	மோ <b>ர</b> ம்	மௌ mau	ம் m
யெ ye	யே yē	பை yai	யொ yo	யோ <b>y</b> ō	யௌ yau	i <b>y</b>
Os re	Gø rë	sof rai	Одт го	சோ <b>ர</b> ō	தௌ rau	ர் <b>ச</b>
ดิ๗ le	லே 👪	්ක lai	லொ lo	லோ <i>ப</i>	லௌ lau	ல் 1
a ve	ික vē	മൈ vai	வொல்	வோ võ	aan van	வ் ச
Oyo re	Gy rē	ழை rai	ஹொ ர௦	ழே <b>ர</b> ∂	தௌ rau	ÿr
ளை ļe	ளே ļē	an lai	னொ Jo	Gaππ <b>ļ</b> ō	ତିଶାଶୀ ļau	ள் !
றை <u>r</u> e	ேற <u>r</u> ē	∞p rai	<i>©@ <u>r</u>o</i>	ஞே <u>r</u> ō	றௌ <u>r</u> au	p <u>r</u>
னை நe	ලිකැ <u>n</u> ē	‱ <u>n</u> ai	ത്രെ ഇര	ලෝ <u>ශ</u> ∂	ணை nau	ன்க

7. To the foregoing must be added the following Grantha letters and conventional abbreviations, commonly found in official documents and in manuscripts:—

			•	
For p	ksha		sa	tta
83	ja	ஹ	ha	ffa
8	ma	<b>6</b> 5.	kka	śrī
<u>@}</u>	sha	மு or இ	kku	
or w	w =	அண aṇā, an ani	18.	
2	=	அளம் alam, a sa		
2/2 -	=	ஆக āga, total.	-	
กรีกรี	=	இராசராசஸ்திரி able (a title).	irāja <b>rājastiri,</b>	most honour-
<b>H</b> ori	=	கலம் kalam, a m	easure of grain	ı.
கிட	=	க்கும் kajam, a ye		
En_	==	காசு kāçu, cash.		
9	=	காணி kāṇi, the f	raction 10.	
Gr.	=	குழி kuri, a squa		
<b>F</b>	=	சிரஞ்சீவ ciranji		'a polite title in rank.
E.o.		சில்வானம் çilvā		
<b>a</b> _		தே tēdi, day of	the month.	
Fine	=	நம்பர் nambar, n	umber.	
Ew	=	நன்செய் nançey,	wet cultivation	ı.
Man	=	<b>நாயகன் n</b> āyaya	, headman.	
நூ	=	நான த nāļadu,		
1500	=	நிலம் nilam, gro	u <b>n</b> d.	
B.	=	ployman niluva arrears	, remainder	or balance;
	=	தெவ்லு nellu, pa	ddy.	
4	=	பணம் paṇam, m	oney.	
ري	=	பற்ற pattu, recei	ved.	
டிரு	=	பாரம் pāram, w	eight of 500 lb	8.
Laca	=	பா அபியத்பாஷ of greeting.	jė pā abiyatpo	ishand, a form
P.S	=	பிள்ள piļļai, ca	ste title.	

டு = புன்செய் punçey, dry cultivation.

பை = பைசா paiçā, a pie.

டை = பொன் pon, a gold coin equal to ten fanams.

டிர = டிரசம் māçam, a month.

து = முதல் mudal, first.

ஒடி = மேற்படி mētpudi, aforesaid, as above.

மு = யும் yum, and.

ரு or நூ = சூபாய் rūbāy, rupee.

து = வகையரா vagäiyarā, belonging to; at cætera.

று = வசம் vaçam, charge, control.

ஆ\_ = வரவு varavu, receipts.

டை = வராகன் varāgan, a pagoda coin.

ஞ்) or இ = வருஷம் varusham, year.

கு or இ = வரைக்கும் varaikkum, until.

வு = வும்vum, and.

ର = ଓ ର ମ  $v \in I_i$ , a land measure about 5 acres.

See also the section on Numerals, para. 19.

# Phonetic Pronunciation of Tamil.

8. The words and phrases below illustrate the sounds of the Tamil language, the pronunciation being added in accordance with Marlborough's system of phonetics.

The student is recommended to master the pronunciation at the outset, with the help of this list of examples. The precise use and value of each phonetic sign is shown on pages 8-10, which should be studied carefully. The following additional explanations will also be of service:—

The principles on which this system of phonetics is based are: (1) the employment of English characters with their ordinary pronunciation (or one of their sounds, where more than one), with as sparing a use as possible of diacritic signs; and (2) one sign, one sound. Where, therefore, a "sign" (i.e. letter or letters) might be variously sounded—and this applies to each of the English vowels and some of the consonants—its particular use in the scheme of phonetics should be carefully noted, and each sign must always be sounded in

the same manner wherever it occurs (one sign, one sound). Any letter or letters printed in italics or with any mark added has a special use which must be learnt. Thus:—

u	represents	(alway	s and	only) the sound of u in bun, sum.
ŭ		the sor	and o	f e in other, filbert, &c.
ũ	,,	,,	"	u in pull, or oo in foot.
00	,,	,,	**	u in rude, or oo in boor.
i	"	**	,,	i or y in pity.
i (	ital.) "		**	i in mine or I (i.e. a diphthong).
е		**	**	s in men, merry.
ay		21	**	a in able, pane (i.e. a simple sound, not diphthongized).
ay	(ital.),,	**	**	ay (diphthong) in day, play.
ch	(ital.),,	62	**	ch in the Scotch word loch.
gh		for g		e e or i to preserve the hard sound
OV	represen	ts the so	ound	of ow in cow, now.
rr	.,		trong parat	sound, the two $r$ 's not to be sounded ely.
th	. ,	the so	und	of th in with, both.
th	(ital.),,		**	th in they, breaths.

For the cerebrals n and l, also for ng, ny, and ry, see Alphabet.

It should be noted that the first or root syllable of a Tamil word has, as a general rule, a fuller intonation than the remaining syllables of the word.

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation.
அகலம் (Breadth)	agala <b>m</b>	ugŭlŭm
கருகல் (Darkness)	karugal	kurūgŭl
ஆக்கம் (Wealth)	ākka <b>m</b>	ahk-kum
இங்கே (Here)	ingē	ing-gay
உட்காரு கெறேன் (I sit down)		ütkahrü-ghirrayn
சங்கீதம் (Song)	çangidam	shung-gheethum

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation.
⊔₽ (Hunger)	paçi	pushi
பச்சரிசி (Raw rice)	paccariçi	puch-chŭrishi
சாட்சி (Evidence)	çātci	shaht-chi
முயற்சி (Effort)	muyatci	mūyŭtchi
கஞ்சி (Rice gruel)	kañji	kung-ji
ஞாயிறு (The sun)	ñāyi <b>ru</b>	nyah-yirrū
σφ (A stick)	tadi	thudi
தட்டான் (A gold- smith)	tațțăn	thuttahn
தண்டம் (A staff)	tandam	thundŭm
தணிவானபுடவை (Inferior cloth)	taņivā <b>ņapudavä</b> i	thunivahnupud <b>uv</b> ay
தந்தை (Father)	tandäi	thunthay
திரித்தது (It twisted)	tirittadu	thirith-thŭ <i>th</i> ū
நடதை (Our)	namadu	numŭ <i>th</i> ŭ
படிப்பேன் (I shall learn)	<b>p</b> a <b>ḍippē<u>n</u></b>	pudippayn
இருபது (Twenty)	irubadu	irūbŭ <i>th</i> ū
பாம்பு (A snake)	pāmbu	pahmbū
அபெப்பிராயம் (Inten- tion)	abippi <b>rāyam</b>	ubippirah-yum
മക്കൈലന്ദ്രയി (A moun- tain torrent)	maläi-y-arnvi	mul-ay-yurūvi
்கமுதை (An ass)	karudäi (kaļu- däi, in the South)	kuryū <i>thay</i> (kulū <i>thay</i> in the S.
"குழந்தை (An infant)	kurandäi (ku- ļandäi, in the S.)	kūryŭnthay (kūlŭnthay in the S.
•வாழைப்பழம்	vāräi-p-param	vahryayppuryum
(Banana fruit)	(vāļāi-p-paļam, in the S.)	(vahlayppulüm, S.

<sup>•</sup> In Ceylon and in Tinnevelly, &c., is pronounced like on, so much so that there is very little difference in the pronunciation of the words sof (kali) "noise," suf (kari) "stick," and soff (kali) "joy."

Tamil.	Transcript.	Pronunciation
கற்கிறேன் (I study)	katkirēn	kut-kirrayn
கற்றேன் (I studied)	kattēn	kuttayn
அறநூற்றென்று (Six hundred & one)	arunütto <b>nru</b>	urūnoot-tondrū
என்றேன் (I said)	enrēn	endrayn
அஃ த (That)	ahdu	uchthū
புருஷன் (A man)	puruşan	pūrūsh <b>ŭn</b>
நஷ்டம் (Loss)	nastam	nushtŭm
ஜீவனம் (Livelihood)	jīvanam	jeevŭn <b>ŭm</b>
ஸ்திரீ (A woman)	stirī(for Skt. strī)	sthiree
ஸ்ரீபதி (Husband of Sri, i.e. Vishņu)	śrī-pati ·	shree-puthi
கூதணம் (A moment)	ksanam	kshunŭm
மோகூகம் (Heaven)	mõksam	mohkshŭm
ஹாராஜன் (Great king)	mahārāja <u>n</u>	muhah-rahj <b>ŭn</b>

# Rules of Euphony.

Note.—These Rules of Euphony are inserted here for reference. The student should read them carefully, but need not at the outset attempt to master them. Frequent reference, and practice in applying the rules, will gradually make them familiar to him.

9. In Tamil, as in Sanskrit, practically all combinations of suffixes with roots or stems, of the separate members of compound words and even of those of a sentence, are more or less governed by certain euphonic laws. A knowledge of these laws will, therefore, be found most useful—nay, indispensable to the student in analysing, and mastering the construction of, Tamil sentences.

According to the leading principle of these rules of euphony, the sounds of the Tamil alphabet may be classed as follows:—

<sup>\*</sup> For the Grantha letters found in this and the succeeding words, see p. 13.

	Hard. (surd)	Soft. (sonant)	Nasal.	Liquids and Semi- vowels.	Vowels. Diph- Short. Long. thongs.
Gutturals	å k, 80 or 5⊾ h*	$\dot{x}g$ (medial)	r in the		அவ ஆம் ) எடி, ஏட்,
Palatals	ėç, pr	ėj,	ஞ்ñ, a n	<b>ம் y</b>	Di, gorff Bai
Cerebrals	(when doubled)	i d	ador n	ipr, air	
Dentals	jā t	jšdi,,	p n	ர் 🕶, ல்டி	
Labials	<b>p</b> ن	ப் மே "	ம் <b>m</b>	ഖ് v	உய <b>ஊடம்</b> { ஒ0,ஓō,

- 11. (a) As r and l are not permitted initials, every word etymologically beginning with either of them takes, as a rule, one of the vowels a, i, or u as a euphonic prefix; e.g. arangam அரங்கம், for Sauskrit ranga; irattam இரத்தம், for Prākrit rattam; irāgam இராகம், for Skt. rāga; uruvam உருவம், for rūpam; Ilangāi இலங்கை, for Lankā; ulagam உலகம், for lōka; &c.
- (b) The initial y also often takes the prefix i for the sake of euphony, or it becomes e vulgarly; thus, Sanskrit yama = iyaman @uuloo or eman stiloo.
- 12. When two or more words or parts of a single word combine, certain changes, in the nature of assimilations, take place at the points of combination under the following circumstances:—

<sup>\*</sup> This is the so-called aydam, which is only a guttural aspirate, and is never combined with a vowel. According to Tamil grammarians, it is in some places pronounced like a vowel, in others like a consonant, but is neither the one nor the other. It always stands quite by itself, hence it is called Taniniläi, "solitary letter."

#### VOWELS WITH VOWELS.

i. Between the final vowel\* of one member of a compound and the initial vowel of the following member, y or v is inserted to avoid hiatus. Final i,  $\bar{i}$ , and ai take y before an initial vowel; final  $\bar{e}$  takes either y or v, and the others v.

#### Thus :-

nari+āl=nariyāl நரியால் "by a fox."
nī+யா=nīyum நீயும் "thou also."
paṇai+öläi=paṇāiyōlāi பண்டுயால் "palmyra leaf."
çē+aḍi=çēvaḍi சேவழ "red foot"; çē+agam=çēyagam
சீசயகம் "red grain."
para+araçu=paravaraçu பாவரசு "foreign king."
kūḍā+oṛukkam=kūḍāvoṛukkam கடாவொழுக்கம் "improper conduct."
paçu+ōḍu=paçuvōḍu பசுவோடு "with a cow."
mū+aindu=mūväindu உறைந்த "three times five."
kō+il=kōvil சோதில் (also kōyil சோதில்) "king's

Exceptions:-

- (a) The final short u of a dissyllabic word of which the first syllable is long, as māḍu மாடு, or of words of more than two syllables, as paḍittu படித்து, is elided before a following vowel; e.g. māḍu+ē=māḍē மாடுட "O bullock!"; paḍittu + irukkirēn = paḍitt'irukkirēn படித்திருக்கிறேன் "I have learnt" (lit. having learnt, I am). If the short u happen to be attached to d or r, the consonant is commonly doubled; as, māḍu+āḍu = māṭṭāḍu+ மாட்டோடு "with the bullock"; āṛu+il= āttilī ஆற்றில் "in the river."
- (b) After the demonstrative prefixes a, i, and u and the interrogative e, v is inserted and doubled before a following vowel; as, a + araçu=avvaraçu அவ்வரசு "that king"; i+iṛāi=ivviṛāi இவ்விறை "this lord"; u+āḍu uvvāḍu உவ்வாடு "that (yonder) sheep"; e+aḍavu=evvaḍavu எவ்வளவு "what extent, how much?"

abode," temple or church.

<sup>\*</sup> Whether resulting from an ellipsis or not.

<sup>†</sup> d when doubled is transcribed and pronounced #.

<sup>#</sup> when doubled is transcribed and pronounced #. See p. 10 and p. 17, ool. 3.

(c) The relative participle ending in a does not, as a rule, combine with the initial vowel of the following word; as, tagunda uttaravu 多思序 电影子叫"proper leave."

#### VOWELS WITH CONSONANTS.

ii. After the demonstrative prefixes a, i, and u, and the interrogative e, all initial consonants are doubled; as, a(p)padi அப்படி "in that manner"; i(p)padi இப்படி "in this manner"; e(p)padi எப்படி "in what manner?";  $u(m)m\bar{u}du$  உம்மாடு "that bullock yonder."

Exceptions.—When the initial is y, v is inserted; as, e(v) yutti எவ்யுத்து "which expedient?" Compare also para. 12, i., exception b.

iii. After vowel-finals the hard initials k, c, t, and p are doubled; as, un pustagattai(c) cinna(p) paiyanukku(k) kodu உன் புஸ்தகத்தைச் சின்னப் பையனுக்குக் கொடு "Give your book to the small boy."

Exceptions.—The hard initials are not doubled after the final vowel of the following:—

(a) Relative participle; as, pōṇa kālam போன காலம் "past time"; nāṇ kodutta paṇam நான் கொடுத்த பணம் "the money I gave." See also 12, i. c.

(b) Finite verb; as, oduginrana kudiraigal a Gasi pos

சுதிரைகள் "the horses run."

- (c) The third or ablative of connection, the sixth or genitive, and the vocative cases; as, avanāḍu pū அவ கேஞ் போ "go with him": eṇadu kaigaļ என ந கைகள் "my hands"; avanuḍaiya tambi அவனுடைய கம்பி "his younger brother"; paiyaṇē çollu பையனே சொல்லு "O boy, say!"
- (d) A pronoun; as, adu kuridu அத குறித "that is short."
- (e) A numeral; as, oru çangadi ஒரு சங்கதி "an affair."
- (f) A verbal ellipsis, i.e. a verbal root used as an adjective; as, varu punal வரு புனல் "the flowing waters (of a river)."
- (g) An interrogative, or the particles of emphasis, ē and  $\bar{o}$ ; as, ivaṇā ுலான் இவன் சொன்னன் "did this man say ?"; angē pā அங்கே போ "go there."

#### CONSONANTS WITH VOWELS.

iv. A final consonant combines with an initial vowel without any change, except in the manner of writing; as, ariyēn+enrān அறியேன் என்முன் = ariyēnenrān அறியேனென்முன் "he said, 'I do not know.'"

Exception:—The final consonant of a short monosyllable is doubled before an initial vowel; as,  $kal+ar\ddot{a}i=kallara\ddot{a}i$  கல்லறை "a rock-cave," "a sepulchre";  $kal+\ddot{a}\varsigma\ddot{a}r\ddot{i}=kall\ddot{a}\varsigma\ddot{a}r\ddot{i}$  கல்லாசாரி "a stonemason."

#### CONSONANTS WITH CONSONANTS.

v. A final consonant other than y often takes the increment i before an initial y, the consonant being doubled in the case of a short monosyllable; as,  $man + y\bar{a}du = mannivadu$  is six said and m "what soil?"

vi. After a final y or ai of a monosyllable, the initial k, ç, ñ, t, n, p, or (rarely) m is doubled; as,  $poy+k\bar{a}l=poykk\bar{a}l$  பொய்க்கால் "false leg";  $n\bar{a}y+kutti=n\bar{a}ykkutti$  நாய்க்குட்டி "a puppy";  $v\bar{a}y+pirarpu=v\bar{a}yppirappu$  வாய்ப்பிறப்பு "a declaration; kai+pidi=kaippidi கைப்பிடி "a handful"; kai+mutti=kaimmutti கைக்குட்டி "the clenched fist."

vii. Final r or r often doubles the initial k, c, t, or p; as,  $n\bar{r}+c\bar{c}ru=n\bar{r}rcc\bar{c}ru$  நீர்ச்சோறு "boiled rice kept over night in water";  $k\bar{u}r+p\bar{a}n\bar{a}i=k\bar{u}rpp\bar{a}n\bar{a}i$  கூடிப்பாணே "a pap-pot."

viii. The remaining consonants often undergo the following changes in euphonic combinations:—

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. #+n=ss or simply s; as,

\begin{cases}
man + nilam = mannilam \\
\mu \sin + \beta \sin = \mu \sin \sin \omega
\end{cases}

"earth";
                           \begin{cases} t\hat{u}n + na\underline{n}\underline{r}u = t\hat{u}\underline{n}\underline{a}\underline{n}\underline{r}u \\ \text{ $\# T \sin + F \sin \underline{m} = \# I \cos \sin \underline{m}$} \end{cases} "the pillar is good."
       n+p=p(\text{rarely}); \text{ as, } \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} man + p\bar{a}ttiram & = manp\bar{a}ttiram \\ \omega \hat{\mathbf{m}} + \mathbf{u}\pi \hat{\mathbf{s}} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{s} \hat{\mathbf{u}} = \omega \hat{\mathbf{m}} \mathbf{u}\pi \hat{\mathbf{s}} \hat{\mathbf{s}} \mathbf{s} \hat{\mathbf{u}} \right\}
                   or {matpūttiram
மட்பாத்திரம்} "earthen vessel."
       \underline{n}+k=\underline{t}k; as, \left\{\begin{array}{ll} po\underline{n} & +kudam=po\underline{t}kudam \\ \Box \cup \pi \dot{\omega} + \underline{\omega} \cup \dot{\omega} = \Box \cup \pi \dot{\rho} \underline{\omega} \cup \dot{\omega} \end{array}\right\} "gold pitcher."
       \underline{n} + c = \underline{t}c; \text{ a.s.} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} po\underline{n} & + caradu = po\underline{t}caradu \\ \bigcirc \Box n \sin + \# \pi \odot \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{ll} \text{"gold wire."} \end{array}
        n+t=tt or nr; as,
                           ∫ pon +tattān = pottattān \ வெருக் + குட்டான் = பொற்றட்டான் \ smith";
                           \begin{cases} pon + lim \ddot{a}i = ponrim \ddot{a}i \\ \Theta \cup lim \dot{a}i + \mathcal{Z} \otimes \omega = \Theta \cup lim \dot{a}i \mathcal{D} \otimes \omega \end{cases} "the evil of
       n+n=nn or n; as,
                           \begin{cases} pon + nanru = ponnanru \\ \bigcirc \cup n \text{ of } + \text{ for } m = \bigcirc \cup n \text{ of of } m \end{cases} "gold is good";
                          \begin{cases} payan + nanru = payananru \\ uu so + p so m = uu so so m \end{cases} "the result is good."
       \underline{n}+p=\underline{t}p; as, \left\{ egin{array}{ll} po\underline{n} & +panidi = po\underline{t}panidi \\ \bigcirc \cup \text{risi} & + \cup \text{soff} = \bigcirc \cup \text{risi} \cup \text{soff} \end{array} \right\} "gold jewels."
       m+k=ng; as, { maram+kal = marangal } atrees."
        m+c=\tilde{n}c; as,
             y vinnappam + seydēn = vinnappanseydēn
வின்ணப்பம்+செய்சேன் = விண்ணப்பஞ்செய்சேக்
                                                                                                  "I presented a petition."
         m+t=nt; as,
             viṣam +tirumpittu =viṣantirumpittu the poison is counter-
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m+n=nn; as, \left\{\begin{array}{l} com + ndy = conndy \\ O = \dot{\omega} + \rho \pi \dot{\omega} = O = \dot{\rho} \rho \pi \dot{\omega} \end{array}\right\} "a reddish d
            m is sometimes dropped before an initial consonant, and
                                                    the latter, if hard, is doubled; as,
                                                                            { maram+nāy = mara-nāy
ம நம் + நாய்= ம ந நாய் } " pole-cat."
         \begin{cases} pakkam + col &= pakkaccol^* \\ u \dot{s} \dot{s} \dot{o} + \Theta \sigma \sigma \dot{o} = u \dot{s} \dot{s} \dot{\sigma} \Theta \sigma \dot{o} \end{cases}  "a friendly world by the state of the s
l+q=\underline{t}c; as, \left\{\begin{array}{ll} k\bar{a}l & +catt\ddot{a}i & =k\bar{a}\underline{t}catt\ddot{a}i^* \\ s\pi\dot{o} + s\dot{-}s\omega = s\pi\dot{p}s\dot{-}s\omega \end{array}\right\}" trousers."
            l+t=\underline{nr}, \underline{tt} or \underline{r}, or \underline{hr} (%\dot{p}); as,
                                                                             \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} nil + t + \bar{e}\underline{n} &= ni\underline{n}\underline{r}\bar{e}\underline{n} \\ \beta\dot{\omega} + \dot{\beta} + \varphi\dot{\omega} &= \beta\dot{\omega}\,\bar{G}\rho\dot{\omega} \end{array} \right\} \text{"I stood"}; 
                                                                            \begin{cases} kadal + tur\ddot{a}i = kadattur\ddot{a}i \\ \# \bot \mathring{\omega} + \# \varpi g = \# \bot \mathring{p} \# \varpi g \end{cases} "a scaport";
                                                                           \begin{cases} v\bar{e}l & +t\bar{i}du=v\bar{e}r\bar{i}du \\ Casi + \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{B}}=Cap^{n}_{\mathcal{A}} \end{cases} "dart is evil";
                                                                           \begin{cases} al + tin\ddot{a}i = ahrin\dot{a}i \\ y|\dot{\omega}| + \beta & \text{low} = y|\dot{\omega}| \text{ blow} \end{cases} "no class."
              l+n=\underline{n}\underline{n} or \underline{n}; as,
                                                                            \begin{cases} nal + neri = nanneri + \\ x + (nanneri + 
                                                                            { pāl + nanru = pāṇaṇru
பால் + நன்று = பானன்று } "milk is good";
                                                                            \begin{cases} il + ninru = ininru \\ @ \mathring{o} + \mathring{p} \mathring{o} \mathring{m} = @ \varpi \mathring{o} \mathring{o} \mathring{m} \end{cases} "standing from," sign of 5th or ablative case.
           l+p=\underline{t}p; as, \left\{ egin{array}{ll} kar{a}l + padi = kar{a}tpadi \\ s\pi\dot{\omega} + \sqcup\dot{\omega} = s\pi\dot{\omega}\sqcup\dot{\omega} \end{array} 
ight\} "a quarter measure." l+m=\underline{n}m; as, \left\{ egin{array}{ll} m\dot{e}l & +makkal = m\ddot{e}nmakkal \\ G\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}\dot{s}\dot{s}\dot{\omega}\dot{s} = G\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}\dot{\omega}\dot{s}\dot{s}\dot{\omega}\dot{s} \end{array} 
ight\} "great men."
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<sup>•</sup>  $\dot{\sigma}$  c when doubled, or after  $\dot{\mathcal{L}}$  or  $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$ , is transliterated c, and pronounced like ch in church.

<sup>†</sup> Similarly, nal+nul=nannul (தன் னுல்) '' good system,'' name of Tamil Grammar by Pavananti.

ix. To these must be added a few anomalous formations, such as paṇaṅkāḍu பனங்காடு "a palmyra forest," from paṇai +kāḍu; illāṇ இல்லான் or ilāṇ இலான், from illādavan இல்லாகவன், and the like, mostly found in poetry. Also a few Sanskrit vowel-combinations, chiefly in words borrowed from that language:—

- a+a or ā=ā; as, dēva+atidēvan=dēvātidēvan தேவாதி தேவன் "God of gods"; dēva+āçīrvādam=dēvāçīrvādam தேவோசீர்வாதம் "God's blessing."
- a+i or i=ē; as, nara+indiran=narēndiran நேரேந்திரன் "man's lord, king."
- a+u or ū=ō; as, para+upakāram=parōpakāram பரோ பகாரம் "kindness to others."
- u+u or ū=ū; as, guru+upadēçam=gurūpadēçam குரு பகேசம் "teacher's instruction."

#### THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

#### Articles.

13. In Tamil there is no article to represent the English "a" ("an") or "the." Thus, மகன் (magan) may mean "a son" or "the son," just as Latin filius or Sanskrit putral. But ஒரு (oru) and ஓர் (ōr), the adjectival forms of ஒன் நு (onru) "one," are sometimes used as substitutes for "a" or "an," the former before a consonant and the latter before a vowel, as ஒரு மகன் (oru magan) "a son" and ஓர் ஆணே (or āṇāi) "an elephant." Besides the demonstrative prefixes அ. இ., and a (see paras. 10 and 16 B), and a few postpositions of emphasis, such as ஆனவன் (ராவாற, ஆனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), கூனவன் (ராவா), ஆனவன் (ராவா), கூனவன் (ரா

# Nouns.

# GENDER AND NUMBER

14. i. All Tamil nouns are divided into two main classes, namely, உயர்திண uyar-tinäi, "upper class," and அஃறிணே aḥṛiṇāi (i.e. al+tinäi, see § 12, viii.), "no class."

The former comprises all rational beings, as gods, men, &c., and has, therefore, two genders, masculine and feminine; while the latter, which includes all irrational beings and inanimate objects, as cats, dogs, trees, truth, goodness, &c., has only the neuter gender. Hence, words such as Oulderpettäi, "a hen," Outsing from pen-kudirai, "a mare," though really feminine, yet are treated as neuter nouns, the verbs agreeing with them being always put in the neuter; as, Outsing from if the help always pen-kudirai cettu(p) ponadu (neut.), "the mare died" (not ponāl, fem.).

ii. The gender is also indicated by means of the terminations: s (as or  $\bar{as}$ ) for the masculine singular nominative; l (al or  $\bar{al}$ ), i, and di for the feminine; and du or adu for the neuter; e.g.

M. அவன் avan	he	F. Maloi aval	she	N. AF adu	it
மகன் magan	son	மகள் magaļ	daughter	மற்றது ma <u>tt</u> adu	the other thing
மாமன் māmaņ	uncle	மாமி māmi	aunt	வருகிறது varugi <u>r</u> adi	the act of coming

The gender of nouns that do not have these endings can only be known by their meaning; e.g.

M.		$\mathbf{F}_{\bullet}$		N.	
தந்தை வ	father	தாய்	a mother	மரம்	a tree
tandai		tāy		maram	
	younger	தங்கை	a younger	சேவல்	a cock
tambi	brother	tangai	sister	$c\bar{e}val$	

iii. There is but one Plural for both masculne and feminine nouns. It is formed by adding r (ar) or kal (sai) to the crude form.

Those nouns which end in  $\underline{n}$  or l in the nominative singular take r (sometimes rkal  $\dot{n}$   $\dot{x}$   $\dot{x}$ 

Sing.	Plur.
அவன் avan he }	அவர்(கள்) avar(gaļ)
தேவன் tēvan god	தேவர்(கள்) tēvar(gaļ)
மகன் magan son மகள் magal daughter	மகர் magar

Other nouns (masc. and fem.) take either r (ar) or kal, as, கந்தையர் tandai-y-ar, "lathers"; தாயர் tāy-ar, "mothers",

<sup>\*</sup> This is, strictly speaking, a masculine noun, but as it belongs to Another adjusts class, it is treated as a neuter. In the same manner, all nouns, masculine or feminine, of this class of irrational beings are treated as neuters.

பெண்டீர் peṇḍir, or பெண்டுகள் peṇḍuga! (pl. of peṇḍu, "a wife," vulg. for பெண்சாதி peṇṭādi); பிள்ளேகள் piḷḷäi-gaḷ, "children."

Some add the termination ār (prob. a contraction of avar) or mār (more or less as an honorific plural); as, தகப்பஞர் tagappan-ār, தகப்பன் மார் tagappan-mār, "fathers"; தம்பிமார்

tambi-mar, "younger brothers."

(a)

The neuter nouns ending in du either simply drop du in the plural, or change it into na, or more often to  $v\ddot{a}i$ , to which kal is sometimes added. Other neuter nouns simply add kal to the singular nominative. Thus:—

Sing. Plur. செறியது that which is little ( செறிய ciriya çiriyadu செறியவை(கள்) çiriyaväi(gaļ) பாம்பகள் pāmbugal பாம்ப a snake pāmbu பசுக்கள் pacu-k-kal UÆ a cow paçu முரங்கள் marangal மரம் a tree maram

See also DERIVATIVE and VERBAL NOUNS, paras. 18 and 32-38.

#### DECLENSION.

15. In the following model, the case endings are separated from the stem by hyphens for the sake of clearness. These endings are the same for all nouns, singular and plural.

1.	Nominative.	வர் த்தகன்	a m rchant
2.	Accusative.	varttaga <u>r</u> வர்த்தகனே varttaga <u>r</u> -äi	a merchant
8.	Instrumental or Ablative	வர்த்தகளுல் varttaga <u>n</u> -āl	by a morchant
	of connection.	வர்த்தகனேடு varttagan-ödu	(together) with a merchant
4	Dative.	வர்த்தகனுக்கு varttagan-ukku	to a merchant
₩.	Daulve.	வர்த்தகனுக்காக varttagan-ukkāga	for a merchant

5. Ablative of place whence.	வர்த்தகளில் varttagan-il வர்த்தகனிலிருந்த varttagan-ilirundu* வர்த்தகனினின்று varttagan-iningut	from a merchant
6. Genitive.	வர்த்ததது டைய varttagan-udäiya வர்த்தகனின் varttagan-in வர்த்தகன த varttagan-adu	of a merchant
7. Locative.	( வர்த்தகணில்   varttaga <u>n</u> -il   வர்த்தகனிடத்தில்   varttagan-idattil	at, in, or with a merchant
8. Vocative.	வர்த்தகணே varttaga <u>n</u> -ē	O merchant!

- (b) The plural of varttagan is, as explained above, வர்த்தள் varttagar or வர்த்தள்கள் varttagargal. To this, case-terminations are added as in the singular; e.g. Acc. வர்த்தகரை varttagarai or வர்த்தள்களே varttagargalai.Instr. வர்த்தகரால் varttagaral, &c. Similarly, Acc. pl. of மசம் maram = மசங்களே marangalai, Instr. மசங்களால் marangalal, &c.
- (c) Observe that all these case-endings begin with vowels. Hence, when they are affixed to nouns ending in vowels or consonants, the euphonic changes explained in par. 12 (i. and iv.) take place; e.g. maläi+äi=maläiyäi மல்லைய (Acc.); puli+āl=puliyāl புலியால் (Instr.); paçu+ukku=paçuvukku பகுவுக்கு (Dat.); tālu+ukku=tālukku தாலுக்கு (Dat.; see § 12, i., exc. a); āḍu+ukku=āṭṭukku ஆட்டுக்கு (Dat.; see § 12, i., exc. a); çōṛu+ukku=çūṭtukku சோற்றுக்கு (Dat.);

<sup>\*</sup> Literally means "being from." ② 巧声 irundu is the gerund or adverbial participle of iru, "remain." See below, para. 31, ii.

<sup>+</sup> Iningu is a euphonic combination of இல் + நின்று il + ningu "standing from." See above, para. 12, viii. Ningu is the gerund of ad. See below, para. 31, ii.

I Idattil itself is the locative of idam, "place."

 $kal + \ddot{a}i = kall\ddot{a}i$  so (Acc.), but  $k\ddot{a}l + \ddot{a}i = k\ddot{a}l\ddot{a}i$  so  $(see \S 12, iv.)$ .

#### Exceptions :-

- (1) Nouns ending in m change m into ttu in the singular before adding the case-suffixes; as, marattu (from maram மதம்) + äi, marattäi மதத்தை (Acc.); maṇam மனம், however, becomes usually maṇadäi மணைத் instead of maṇattäi.
- (2) The increments attu and in are often inserted between the noun and the case-endings; e.g. çila+attu+
  äi=çilavattäi செலற்றை; çila+attu+in+äi=çilavattinäi செல்றைற்றின; kal+in+äi=kallinäi கல்லின;
  marattu (from maram)+in+äi=marattinäi மரத்திண.

#### Pronouns.

16. Pronouns are declined in the same way as nouns, and with the same case-endings. In the oblique cases, however, some of them change root, as may be seen from the following models:—

#### A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	Singular.	
1. Nom.	( தான் nā <u>n</u> ( (Poet. யான் yā <u>n</u> )	}1
2. Acc.	என்னே ஆ-ந-ப்ட்	me
3. Instr.	∫ என்ணுல் e <u>n-n</u> -āl ' ( என்ணேடு e <u>n</u> -n-ōḍu	by me with me
4. Dat.	∫ எனக்கு ஊ-akku† ெ எனக்காக ஊ-akkāga	to me for me
5. Abl.	என்னில் ஹ-ṇ-il   என்னிலிருந்த ஹ-ṇ-ilirundu என்னினின்ற ஹ-ஹ-ṇiṇṇru	from me
	என் e <b>n, என</b> தை en-adu { என் <i>ஹு டைய en-n-udäiya</i> என்னின் en-n-in	of me.
7. Loc.	∫ என்னில் e <u>n-n</u> -il   என்னிடத்தில் e <u>n-n</u> -iḍattil	} in or with me

<sup>\*</sup> For the doubling of final 2, see above, § 12, iv., exc.

<sup>†</sup> This short form of the root takes akku, not ukku.

# Plural.

1.	Nom.	( Billing and Man-Ani	} we
2.	Acc.	{ நட்டை nam-m-äi { எங்களே eni-gaļ-äi (Poet. எட்டை em-m-ä	$_{i)}$ us
8.	Instr	(நம்மால், எங்களால், (எம்ம ல்)	by us
<b>4</b> .	Dat.	தமக்கு, எங்களுக்கு, (எமக்கு), எங்க nam-akku, eṅga]-ukku, (em-akku), eṅga நமக்காக nam-akkāga, &c.	
5.	Abl.	( நட்டில் nam-m-il நட்டிலிருந்த nam-m-il-irundu எங்களில் eṅgaļ-il எங்களிலிருந்து eṅgaļ-il-irundu (எட்டில் em-m-il), &c.	from us
6.	Gen.	நம் nam, எங்கள் enyaļ, (எம் em) நமது, எங்களதை, (எமது)	of us,
7.	Loc.	( நம்மிடத்தில், நம்மில்	in or with us
	1.	Nom. & ni Singular. thou	1
	2.	Acc. { 2. si des un-n-äi (Poet. A si des nin-n-äi) } these	•
	8.	Instr. (உன்னல் <u>un-n-āl</u> )	thee thee

<sup>\*</sup>  $N\bar{a}m$  "we" including those that are spoken to;  $n\bar{a}nigal$  excludes them.

<b>4.</b> Dat	உனக்கு <b>uṇakku</b> (நினக்கு niṇakku) உனக்காக uṇakkūga (நினக்காக niṇakkāga)	to thee for thee
5. Abl.	உன்னில் <u>unn</u> il உ <b>ன்</b> னிலிருந்த u <u>nn</u> ilirundu உன்னினின்ற <u>unnininr</u> u (நின்னில் ni <u>nn</u> ii, &c.)	from thee
	உன் <u>பா</u> உனது unadu { உன்னுடைய பாறபdaiya உன்னின் பாறப் (நின் rin, &c.)	
7. Loc.	( ഉത്തി <b>സ് പു</b> nil { (நின்னிஸ் ninnil) ( ഉത്തിடத்தில் പുn dattil	

# Plural.

	, நீர் nīr, * நீங்கள் nīngaļ ((Poet. நீவிர் nīvir)	} you or ye
2. Acc.	( உட்டை um-m-äi உங்களே uṅgaļ-ùi (Poet. நுட்டை num-m-ùi)	} you
3. Instr.	உட்டால் ummūl உங்களால் uṅgaļūl (துட்டால் nummūl) உடடோடு ummūḍu உங்களோடு uṅgaṭaḍu (துட்டோடு nummīḍu)	} by you } with you
4. Dat.	' உடக்கு umakku   உங்களுக்கு ungaļukku   (நாடக்கு numakku)   உடக்காக umakkāga, &c.	to you for you
5. Abl.	( உட்டில் ummil உங்களில் ungaļil உட்டிலிருந்து ummilirundu, &c.	} from you

<sup>\*</sup> Nir is used as an honorific plural, as "you" in English.

6. Gen. (தம் பா, (தம் பாரா), உங்கள் பூர்வி உடது, (தமது), உங்களது பாவைய, (பாயாவிய), பூர்வுக்கிய உங்களுடைய பாராவிய்மும் உங்களுடைய பூர்விபூக்பும் 7. Loc. (உம்மில் பாராயி, (தம்மில் பாராயி) உங்களில் பாராவிக்கில் பாராவ

# B. Demonstrative Pronouns (or Personal Pronouns of the Third Person).

Singular. 1. Nom.-M. அவன் avan, he அவள் aval, she அத adu, it (Poet. Alon ahdu) 2. Acc.— அவனே avan-äi அவளே aval-äi அகை ad-äi அதனே ad-an-ai\* 3. Instr.— அதால் adāl அத்தால் attāl அத்தால் attāl அதனல் adināl† அதருல் adanāl\* அத்சாடு adīḍu அதிகுணு, அதுகுணு அவளால் **ചു**മത്ത്  $aval\bar{a}l$ ava**n**āl அவளோடு ചച്ച കേരുത്ര (മ avalūdu avanōdu adinodu, + adanodu\* 4. Dat .-( அதற்கு ada<u>t</u>ku\* அதிற்கு adi<u>t</u>ku† அதந்கு adukku அதனுக்கு ada<u>n</u>ukku\* அவளுக்கு அவனுக்கு avalukku avanukku (Poet அவற்க) avatku அவ ஹக்காக அவளுக்காக அதற்காக adatkāga.\* avanukkāga avalukkāga 80 5. Abl.— அவனில் அவளில் அதில் adil அதனில் adanil, &c. avanil, &c. avalil. &c.

+ Hero in is inscribed

<sup>\*</sup> Here the increment an is inserted between adu and the case ending, with due observation of the rules of euphony.

#### 6. Gen.—

அவன் avanadu அவனது avanadu அவனுடைப avanudäiya

அவனின் avanin

அவள் avaļ அவளது ava**ļadu** அவளுடைய avaļudāiya, &c. அதின் adi<u>r.</u> அதன் ada<u>r</u> அதின து adi<u>r</u>ad**u** அதினுடைய adiru**ḍ**äiya, **&**c.

#### 7. Loc.—

அவனில் avanil அவனிடத்தில் avanidattil அவளில் avaļil அவளிடத்தில் avaļidattil அதில், அதனில் adil, adanil அதினிடந்தில் adinidattil அதனிடர்தில் adanidattil

#### 1. Nom .-

# Plural.

M. & F.

அவர் avar\* அவர்கள் avarga!\*

2. Acc.—

அவரை avar-äi அவர்களே avargaļ-äi

3. Instr.—

அவரால் avarāl அவர்களால் avargaļāl அவரோடு avarōḍu அவர்களோடு avargaļōḍu அவற்றை av-a<u>tt</u>-äi† அவைகளால் aväigaļāl

அவைகளே aväigaļ-äi

அவைகள் aväiga! அதுகள் aduqa!

அவை aväi

அவற்ருல் ava<u>tt</u>ūl அவற்றிஞல் av-a<u>tt</u>-i<u>n</u>-ūl அவைகளோடு avüigaļīdu அவற்றிஞேடு ava<u>ttin</u>īdu

N.

#### 4. Dat .-

அவர்களுக்கு avargaļukku அவர்களுக்கு avargaļku‡ அவருக்கு avarukku அவர்க்கு avarkku அவர்களுக்காக avargaļukkāga, &c.

அவைகளுக்கு aväigaļukku அவற்றிற்கு av-a<u>tt</u>-i<u>t</u>-ku

அவைகளுக்காக aväigaļukkāga, &c.

• Used also in the singular honorifically.

† Attu is inserted here (§ 15, c, exc. 2).

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Tamil Grammar S .- T.

#### 5. Abl.—

அவர்களில் avargaļil manfle avaril. &c.

அவைகளில் aviinalil அவற்றில் avattil, &c.

#### 6. Gen.—

Alair avar அவர்கள் avargal அவருடைய avarudäiya

அவைகளுடைய aväiqa]udäiya அவற்றினுடைய avattinudaiya அவற்றின் avattin அவர்களுடைய avargaludäiya

#### 7. Loc.-

அவரில் avaril அவர்களில் avargalil, &c. அவைகளில் aväiyalil அவற்றில் avattil, &c.

In the same way are declined:-

#### DEMONSTRATIVE.

M. N.

Davi ival Deridu this person or thing இவன் ivan 20 in uvan 20 in uval 2 in udu that yonder person or thing

#### INTERROGATIVE.

F M. am evan ദേയാണ് eval

எது edu

) which person யாவன் yāva∎ யாவள் yāvaļ யாது yādu∫ or thing?

The Interrogative un i yar or shi ar, "who," is used for both masculine and feminine, and for both numbers. am am enna, "what," is an indeclinable, but or so sor in ennam, which is sometimes used for it, is declined like was maram, by changing the final m to ttu; as, Dat. என்னத்துக்கு ennattukku, "for what."

The Reflexive Pronoun தான் tān (pl. தாம் tām or தாங்கள் tangal), " self," is shortened to தன் tan (pl. தம் tam or தங்கள் tanyal) in the oblique cases; as, Acc. sing. # in the ranger, pl. தம்மை tammäi, சங்களே tangalai; Instr. கன்லை tannal, &c.

The Distributive Pronouns "each," &c., are expressed by doubling the pronouns அவன் avan, அவள் aval, அது udu, and தன் tan; as, அவனவனைடைய avanaranudaiya, "of each person" (masc.); தனதன் காரியம் tan-tan-kuriyam, "their respective business."

# Adjectives.

- 17. (a) Attributive words are not declined, and are placed before the nouns they qualify, as in English. These words are either the inflectional bases of nouns, or verbal roots, or adjectives and relative participles; e.g. ஆற்று\* மீன āṭṭu mīṇ, "river fish"; சுடு நிர டியுய் வர். "the water" (டியிய, "to be hot"); பெரிய வர்த்தகன் periya varttagaṇ, "a great merchant"; எழுதின காயிதம் erudiṇa kāyidam, "the written letter" (see para 31, i).
- (b) The Demonstrative Adjective அந்த anda, "that," "those," இந்த inda, "this," "these," and the Interrogative Adjective எந்த inda, "which?" are also indeclinable; as, அந்த பசுக்களு ந்கு anda paçukkaļukku, "to those cows." In the same way are used the prefixes a, i, u, and e, respectively to point out things at a distance, things near, and things yonder, and to ask a question (cf. § 10 and 12, i. b)
- (c) The past relative participle (see below, para. 31, i.) of ஆ ā, "to be," "to become," namely ஆன āṇa or ஆகிய āgiya (forms of ஆயின் āgiṇa and ஆகின் āṇṇa), added to any noun will put this noun in attributive relation to the one following; as, நீலமான புடவை ார்காகவு pudavai, "blue cloth" (ார்களு நாம்காற நாம்காற மார்காற மார்காற நாம்காற நாம்காற நாம்காற நாம்காற மார்காற நாம்காற மார்காற மார்காற நாம்காற மார்காற மார்காற மார்காற மார்காற மார்காற மார்காற குட்டியன் இரும் தச்சன் Yōçōp மாறாயா பாமுகா, "the carpenter who is called Joseph" (மாறாயா being the luture relative participle of மா, "to say or call"). The present எத்த இற மாழ்க்க colloquially used for the future ennum.

For the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, see Syntax.

<sup>\*</sup> This is the inflectional base of &D. Nouns onding in am may, instead of following this rule, simply drop final m; as, pana-p-peffi, "money-box." Cf. also iruppu-k-kadavu, "iron door," iruppu being the adj. form of irumbu, "iron." Similarly marutu, adj. form of marundu, "medicine."

#### DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

- 18. From primitive stems of nouns, adjectives and verbs, Derivative Nouns in frequent use are formed by the addition of the following suffixes:-
  - (a) some müi = English -ness or -hood; as, & tī, "fire, evil," தீடை tī-māi, "wickedness, vice"; சிற çiru, "small," சிறமை çirumāi, "smallness"; நல் nal, "good," நன்மை nannāi, "goodness" (l+m=nn); ஆன் āļ or ஆண் ān, "man," ஆண்டை ānmāi, "manil ness" (l+m=nm); கன்னி kanni, "maiden," உன்னிமை kannimai, "maidenhood or virginity." See also Verbal Nouns, paras. 32-37.
  - (b) வான் vān, மான் mān, காரன் kāran (from Skt. vat, mai and kāra), ஆளி āļi (m. and f.), ஆனன் āļaņ (m.), ஆட்டி ātti (f.), вты cali (m. and f.), &c.; as, ввыты пісаvān, "honest man," கல்விமான் kalvi-mān, "learned man," கூலிக்காரன் kūli-k-kūran, "labourer," புத்திசாலி putti-cāli, "wise person," கட்டாளி kuţţ-āli, "colleague."
  - (c) The personal terminations,\* or rather the contracted forms of the personal pronoun of the third person. namely:-

Singular. Masc. அவன், ஆன், ஒன், அன் வார், ஆர், ஓர், அர் வார், ஆர், ஓர், அர் செய். அவர் வார், ஆர், ஓர், அர் செய். அவள் எவ். ஆள் கே! அவர் வார். வார்.

ചതെലെ aväi, ചൃക്ക ana, ച a Neut. An adu, An du

Final u of adjectives often becomes i before these suffixes. சின்ன cinna, "small."

Sing. { M. Asimowsi çinnavan, a lad F. Asimowsi çinnaval, a lass N. Asimos çinnadu, that which is small

l'lur. M.F. சென்னவர்(கள்) çinnavar(gal), small people N. சென்னமை (கள்) çinnavai(gal), small things or சென்ன ciana,

<sup>\*</sup> Personal terminations of the first and second persons also can be added to nouns to form conjugated appellatives, as pāvi-y-ēn, "I a sinner" (pāvi, "sinner"). See para. 50.

# பெரு peru, "great."

பரதேசம்\* paradēçam, "foreign land."

Sing. 
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \mathbf{M.} & \sqcup_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{F}} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{M$$

From the adjectives எல்லா ellā and சகல cagala (Skt. sakala), both meaning "all," are formed the nouns எல்லாரும் ellār-um (or எல்லோரும் ellār-um) and சகலரும் ca, al ir-um, "all persons"; எல்லாம் ellām and சகலமும் cagalam-um, "all animals" or "all things." These, being words expressing universality, take the affix உம் um. When they are adjectives, the affix um is added to the noun which they qualify; as, எல்லா பின்வாகஞுக்கும் ellā piļļaigaļukk'-um, "to all children"; சகல தரைசானிகளும் cagala turaicānigaļ-um, "all ladies."

The noun-forms ellār-um and çaqalar-um are declined like avar (see para. 16, B), adding um to each case-termination; as, எல்லாருக்கும் ellārukk'-um, "to all persons."

எல்லாம் ellām (i.e. ellā+um) is declined with the insertion of the increment attu (para. 15, c, 2); as, Dat. எல்லாவற்றுக்கும் ellā-v-attu-kk'-um, Gen. எல்லாவற்றினும் ellā-v-att-in-um; whilst சகலமும் çagalam-um follows the declension of nouns ending in m (para. 15, c, 1); as, Dat. சகலத்துக்கும் çagalattu-kk'-um, I.oc. சகலத்திலும் çagalatt'-il-um, the affix um being added each time.

<sup>\*</sup> The personal endings are added to the inflectional bases of nouns (cf. para. 15, c, exc. i). This word is often written and pronounced  $\Omega_D(\mathcal{S}, \sigma, \dot{\omega})$ , pradêçam.

## The Numerals.

19.

#### CARDINALS.

	Tamil Signs.	Name.	Adjectival Form.
1	<b>45</b>	ஒன்று o <u>nr</u> u (vulg. ஒண்ணு onnu)	ஒரு oru before con sonants*; ஓர் ப் before vowels†
2	5	இரண்டு iraṇḍu (vulg. செண்டு reṇḍu)	இரு iru, ஈர் īr, இரண்டு iruņḍu (இருவர் iruvar, "two persons")
3	IS.	மூன்று m <u>ūnr</u> u (vulg. மூணு m <b>ūņ</b> u)	மு mu, சூ mū, சூன்று mū <u>nr</u> u (சூவர் mūvar, "three persons")
4	æ	நாது <b>nālu,</b> நான்கு nā <u>n</u> gu	நால் nāl, நான்கு nāṇgu, நான் nāṇ (நால்வர் nālvar, "four persons")
5	G	ஐந்.த aindu (vulg. அஞ்சு añju)	ஐ ai, ஐம் aim, ஐந்த aindu (ஐவர் aivar, "five persons")
6	<b>Sir</b>	ஆறு ā <b>ாய</b>	அறு aru, ஆறு āru
7	ଗ	The ein	ach eru, och eru
8	21	எட்டு effu	எண் en, எட்டு ețțu
9	<i>5</i> 6	ஒன் பது onbadu	[padin
10	Ð	பத்து pattu	பது padu, பதின்
11	<b>ம் க</b>	பதினென்று padi <u>n</u> -o <u>nr</u> u	பதிஞெரு padi <u>n</u> -oru

<sup>\*</sup> As ஒரு பொடியன் oru podiyan, "a boy."

<sup>+</sup> As ஓர் எழுத்து *tr eruttu*, "a letter"; ஒருவன் oruva**ர or ஒருக்** தன் oruttan, "a certain male person"; ஒருத்தி orutti, "a certain female."

	Tamil Sign <b>s.</b>	Name.
12	றஉ	பன்னிரண்டு pan-n-irandu* (பன்னிருவர் pan-n-iruvar, "twelve persons")
13	<b>இ</b> டை	பதின் மூன் று padin-munru
14	௰₽	பதிலை padi'nālu,† பதினைகு padi'nāngu†
15	<b>ம</b> ஞ	பதிணந்து padin-ainds
16	Wester	பதிறை padin-āru
17	வெ	பதினேழு padin-ēŗu
18	w.eq	பதினெட்டு padin-effu
19	<b>மக</b>	பத்தொன்பது patt'-onbadu
20	ഉയ	இருபது iru-badu, or இருவது iru-vadu
21	2-6	இருபக்கொன்று iru-batt'-onru, or இருவக் கொண்ணு iruvatt'onnu
22	22	இருபத்தொண்டு irubatt'-iraṇḍu
23	2.15	இருபத்துமூன்று irubattu-mūnru, &c.
30	rs_w	டுப்பத muppadii
40	சுல	நாற்பது nāt-padu [i.e. nāl+padu]
50	டும	ஐம்பத aim-badu
60	ær w∂	அறுபது aru-badu
70	எய	எழுபது eru-badu, or எழுவதை eru-vadu
80	AW.	எண்பைது eṇ-badu
90	கூல	தொண்ணூறு toṇṇūṛu [i.e. toļ+nūṛu]
100	nτ	நாறு nūru (Adjectival—நூற்று nūttu)
101	MT 45	நாற்றென்ற nūtt'-onrū; 103, nūttu-mūnru,
200	உள	இரு நூறு iru-nūru [&c.
800	ML AT	முந் <b>நாறு mu-n-nū<u>r</u>u</b>
400	æm	நானூறு nā'- <u>n</u> ū <u>ru</u>
500	ருள	ஐந்துறு ain-nūru
600	Ser IIT	அறு நாறு a <u>r</u> u-nū <u>r</u> u

<sup>\*</sup> Pan is a contracted form of padin. Here final a is doubled before initial i. See above, para. 12, iv., exc.

<sup>†</sup> Combinations of padin+nālu and of padin+nāngu. Here n+u=n See above, para. 12, viii.

	Tamil Signs.	Name.
700	ளா	எழு <u>ந</u> ாறு eŗu-nū <u>r</u> u
800	<b>⊿</b> yπ	எண்ணு மு eṇ-ṇūru
900	Æ MT	தொள்ளாயிரம் toļ-ļ-āyiram
1000	Æ	ஆயிரம் āyiram (Adj.—ஆயிரத்த āyirattu)
1001	£5.45	ஆயிரத்தொ <b>ன்று āy</b> iratt'-onru
1100	தான or கேகையில்	ஆயிரத்தொருதாற āyiratt'-oru-nūru
1200	தை≥ோ or கைஉய்ல்	ஆயி <b>ரத்திருநூ</b> ற் <b>āyir</b> att'-iru-nū <u>r</u> u
1900	தைகளை or கேகமெல	ஆயிரத்துத்தொள்ளாயிரம் āyirattu-t-toļ-ļ- f-āyiram
1906	த் தகாக	<b>ஓராயிரத்துத்தொ</b> ள்ளாயிரத்தாறு [ōr-āyirattu-t-to]-]-āyiratt'-ā <u>r</u> u
2000	உது	இரண்டாயிரம் iraņď-āyiram
3000	ML Fis	உதவாயிரம் mū-v-āyiram, &c.
100,000	•	இலட்சம் ilatcam

#### ORDINALS.

- 20. Ordinals are formed by the addition of ஆம் ām or ஆவது āvadu to the cardinals, with the exception of ஒன்று மாய், which makes முதல் யாய்வி, முதலாம் யாய்வி-ām, or முதலாவது யாய்வி-āvadu, "first," and in compounds ஓராம் ōr-ām, as முப்பத்தோராம் யாழ்விச்-ārām, "the thirty-first." The form in ām is used only as an adjective, as இரண்டாம் புஸ்தகம் iraṇḍām pustagam, "the second book"; that in āvadu may be either an adjective or an adverb, as நான் நாலாவது போனேன் nāṇ nālāvadu pōṇēṇ, "I went fourth."
- 21. By repeating the first shortened syllable or letter of the numbers up to ten, with the exception of nine, Distributives are formed; thus:—

ஒவ்வொன்ற ovvonru, one by one; இவ்விரண்டு ivvirandu, two by two, in twos; முட்டூரை mummünru, three by three; தன்னு nangadu, or தன்னைகு nangangu, by fours; VERBS

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ஐயைந்து aiyaindu, or ஐவ்வைந்து aivvaindu, by fives;
அவ்வாறு avvāru, by sixes;
எவ்வேழு evvēru, by sevens;
எவ்வெட்டு evveṭtu, by eights;
பப்பத்த pappattu, or பவ்வத்த pavvattu, by tens.
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## 22. Fractions.

80 8	∉ாணி kāṇi	30 m	) மூல்சுறுமா mū <u>nr</u> u-mā
* 5 B	முக்காணி mukkāņi		∫ நாலுமா nālu-mā, or
30 L	மா mā; 🔒 அ aräi-mā		தான்குமா nāngu-ma
,	(மாகாணி mā-qāni, or	\$ Q	அரைக்கால் aräik-kāl
Te US	( மாகாணி mā-gāṇi, or ஹீசம் vīṭam	1 0	சால் <b>k</b> āl
30 B	{ இரண்டுமா iraṇḍu- { mā, or இருமா iru-mā	1 5	அரை aräi
or $\frac{1}{10}$	[ mā, or இருமா iru-mā	1 9	ு முக்கோல் mukkāl

[N.B.—In mixed fractions, as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , the final u of the numeral is dropped before an initial vowel, or is changed in o  $\bar{v}$  before a consonant, as  $o\underline{n}\underline{r}u + ar\ddot{a}i = o\underline{n}\underline{r}'ar\ddot{u}i, 1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $o\underline{n}\underline{r}u + k\bar{a}l = o\underline{n}\underline{r}\bar{v} \ k\bar{a}l, 1\frac{1}{4}$ , not  $o\underline{r}u \ k\bar{u}l$ , which means 'one quarter.']

## Verbs.

23. (a) The Tamil verb has three principal tenses, namely, the Present, the Past, and the Future, and one Negative form without any indication of time; e.g.

```
குளிக்கு நேன் kuļi-kkir-ēṇ, I bathe, 1st pers. sing. Present.
குளித்தேன் kuļi-tt-ēṇ, I bathed, " Past.
குளிப்பேன் kuļi-pp-ēṇ, I shall bathe, " Future.
(I do not bathe, or " (Negative.)
```

Let us now analyse these four forms. We see that they all have the unmodified root kuli, and the ending  $\bar{e}n$ , the sign of the 1st person singular. The first three, moreover, have each a middle increment, different in each case, which obviously distinguishes the tense; whilst in the fourth there is no such middle-particle, the personal ending being added directly to the root with due observation of the usual rules of euphony.

(b) The personal endings are:-

Plural. Singular. ēn (al, an, and en\*) om (am, am, em, ēm\*) 1st pers. ir or irgal (ir\*). är or ärgal (ar\*) a, ana\* (ā confined to the negative verb), aduqal (vulgar), and um (future)

24. The personal endings are added to verbs as follows:—

# (a) Present Tense.

Singular.

1st person	குளிக்கிறேன் kuļi-kki <u>r</u> -ēņ	I bathe, I am bathing
2nd "	சுளிக்கிரு∪் <b>kuļi-kki<u>r</u>-āy</b>	thou bathest
3rd "	(குளிக்கிறுன் kuļi-kkir-ān குளிக்கிறுள் kuļi-kkir-āļ குளிக்கிறது kuļi-kkir-adu குளிக்கின்றது kuļi-kkinr-adu	he bathes she bathes } it bathes (neut.)

#### Plural.

1st person		we bathe
2nd	(குளங்குமாகன <b>ĸwii-ĸĸi<u>r</u>-vrgui</b> )	you bathe
3rd ·	களிக்கிறுர் kuļi-kkiṛ-ār குளிக்கிறுர்கள் kuļi-kkiṛ-ārgaļ	they bathe(m.f.)
ora "	குளிக்கின்றன kuli-kkinr-ana	they bathe
	குளிக்கிறதுகள் kuļi-kkir-adugaļ	(neut.)

[n and an in kulikkinradu and in kulikkinrana are probably euphonic insertions. See also para. 15, c, exc. 2.7

## (b) Past Tense.

#### Singular.

1 at குளித்தேன் kuli-tt-ēņ I bathed 2nd குளித்தாய் kuli-tt-āy thou bathedst

<sup>\*</sup> Poetical or rare forms hardly employed in common Tamil.

he bathed she bathed it bathed (neut.)

#### Plural.

Ist குளித்தோட் **ku**li-tt-ōm we bathed
2nd குளித்திர்(கள்) kuli-tt-īr (or -īrgaļ) you bathed
3rd {குளித்தார்(கள்) kuli-tt-ār(gal) they bathed (m.f.)

[\* The singular is generally used for this form.]

## (c) Future Tense.

## Singular.

lst	குளிப்பேன் kuļi-pp-ēņ	I shall bathe
2nd	குளிப்ப ப் kuli-pp-āy	thou wilt bathe
(	குளி படான் kuļi-pp-āņ	he will bathe
3rd <	குளிப்பாள் kuli-pp-āļ	she will bathe
(	குளிக்கும் kuļi-kk-um•்	it will bathe (neut.)

#### Plural.

 1st
 குளிப்போம் kuli-pp-ōm
 we shall bathe

 2nd
 குளிப்பீர்(கள்) kuli-pp-ār(gal)
 you will bathe

 3rd
 (களிப்பார்(கள்) kuli-pp-ār(gal)
 they will bathe (m. f.)

 களிக்கும் kuli-kk-um\*
 they will bathe (neut.)

[\* The third person neuter of the future is the same in the singular and the plural. It is formed by adding klum to the roots of those verbs which take the middle increment (or tense-sign) kkiru in the present, and um to those which take kiru(i.e. giru, see para.27), y and v being often inserted for the sake of euphony; thus, வளருகிறேன் valar(u)-gir-ēn, "I grow," makes வளரும் valar-um; செய்கிறேன் cyy-gir-ēn, "I do," செய்யும் cey-y-um; இரைகிறது iräi-gir-adu, "it roars," இரையும் iräi-y-um; அழுகிறேன் aru-qir-ēn, "I weep," அழுவும் aru-v-um; but ஆழுகிறது āru-gir-adu, from root ஆம் "be depressed," gives ஆழும் aru-un (cf. § 12, i. a); வருகிறேன் varu-gir-ēn, "I come," கரும் var-um; தருகிறேன் taru-gir-ēn, "I give," தரும் tar-um (the roots being taken as var and tar, not vā and tā). There are, however, a few roots which take kum

(or gum) instead of um; as, நில் nil, "stand," நிற்கும் niṭ-kum  $(l+k=\underline{t}k)$ ; சேன் kel, "hear," சேட்கும்  $k\bar{e}t$ -kum (l+k=tk); சேர்  $n\bar{o}$ , "ache," தோகும்  $n\bar{o}$ -gum or தோவும்  $n\bar{o}$ -v-um; போ  $p\bar{o}$ , "go," போகும்  $p\bar{o}$ -gum, contracted to போம்  $p\bar{o}m$ .]

# (d) Negative.

## Singular.

1st குளியேன் kuļi-y-ēn I do not bathe
2nd குளியாய் kuļi-y-āŋ thou dost not bathe
8rd குளியான் kuļi-y-āī she does not bathe
குளியான் kuļi-y-ādu குளியாகு kuļi-y-ādu (குளியா kuļi-y-ā)

#### Plural.

Ist குளிசயாட் kuli-y-ōm we do not bathe you do not bathe you do not bathe for they do not bathe they do not bathe (m f.) குளியா kuli-y-ār

25. This regular negative, with the exception of some persons of it, is not much used colloquially. The one in common use is obtained by the addition of Qoilo illai, "not," to the so-called infinitive of the verb, without any regard to time, number, or person. Thus, soft is kulikku being the infinitive of kuli (see below para. 38), we get

#### Singular-BI on nan Ι B nī, or Bir nīr thou அவன் avan he குளிக்க do, did, she அவள் ava} മില്മ shall, or adu kulikkawill not Pluralv-illäi bathe நடம் nām, or நாங்கள் nāngaļ We Bi nir, or Bisai nirga! you or ye அவர் avar or அவர்கள் avargal they . அவை aväi (neut.)

26. A still more common negative is formed by the addition of illäi to the neuter participial noun (§ 32-33), present, past and future; as,

[See also para. 47 on Auxiliary and Defective verbs.]

27. In the foregoing example, the middle increment or sign of the present tense is kkir, that is kkiru ( $\mathring{x} \mathring{x} | m$ ) with the elision of the final short u before the personal terminations; the sign of the past is tt ( $\mathring{x}\mathring{x}$ ), and that of the future is pp ( $\mathring{u}\mathring{u}$ ). These are STRONG FORMS, and are, as a rule, used in the conjugation of verbs with an "active-transitive" or causative signification. There are, however, very many verbs, both transitive and intransitive, which either take the weakstor or kiru, pronounced giru (x), in the present, t or d ( $\mathring{x}$ ) or nd ( $\mathring{x}$ ) or in\* (x) in the past, and p or b ( $\mathring{u}$ ) or v ( $\mathring{u}$ ) in the future, of follow a middle course by taking the strong forms kkir and consequently pp in the present and future, and the weak or middle form nd in the past. Thus:—

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
	(நெய்கிறேன்	நெய்தேன்	தெய்வேன்
	<i>ney-gi<u>r</u>-ē</i> ங	ney-d-ē <u>ņ</u>	<i>ncy-v-ர்<u>n</u></i>
	I weave	I wove	I shall weave
Opů Weave	தெய்கிருய் ney-gi <u>r</u> -āy thou weavest	நெய்தாய் ney-d-ñy thou wovest	தெய்வாய் <i>ney-v-ūy</i> thou wilt weave
	தெய்கிருன்	தெர்/தான்	தெய்வான்
	ney-gi <u>r</u> -ā <u>n</u>	ney-d-ā <u>n</u>	ney-v-ப் <u>n</u>
	he weaves	he wove	he will weave
	&c. &c.	&c. &c.	&c. &c.

<sup>\*</sup> Strictly speaking, i is the sign of the past, n being only a euphonic insertion.

ন <b>ভে</b> say	என் <b>க</b> ேறன் உ-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u> I say என் தெருப் ட <u>ைgir</u> -āy thou sayest &c. &c.	என்றேன் e <u>n-r-ēn</u> I said என்றுப் e <u>n-r-āy</u> thou saidst &c. &c.	என்பேன் en-b-ēn I shall say என்பாய் en-b-āy thou wilt say &c. &c.
சேர்	çër u-gir-ën I approach	சேர்ந்தேன்† <i>ஞா-nd-த்</i> ந I approached	சேருவே <b>ன்</b> <i>çēru-v-ēņ</i> I shall approach
or If (5) ap- proach	சேரு <b>கிரு</b> ய் <i>çēru-gi<u>r</u>-āy</i> thou approachest &c. &c.	சேர்ந்தாய் <i>çēr-nd-āy</i> thou didst approach &c. &c.	çēru-v-āy thou wilt approach &c. &c.
பேசு speak	பேசு கிறேன் <i>நர்.பு.yir-ē</i> n I speak &c. & <b>c.</b>	பேசுனேன்† <i>pēç-in-ēn</i> I spoke &c. &c.	பேசுவேன் <i>peçu-v-ē<u>n</u></i> I shall speak &c. &c.
	நடக்கிறேன் naḍa-kki <b>ṛ</b> -ē <b>ṣ</b> I walk	தடந்தேன் naḍu-nd-ē <u>ņ</u> I walked	நடப்பேன் naḍa-pp-ē <u>n</u> I shall walk
∌∟ walk	நடக்கி <i>ரு</i> ப் nada-kkīr-āy thou walkest &c. &c.	நடந்தாய் naḍa-nd-āy thou walkedst &c. &c.	நடப்பாய் naḍa-pp-āy thou wilt walk &c. &c.

## Exceptions :-

(a) Short dissyllabic roots of this weak conjugation, which end in & ku, & du, and mru, do not often take the "middle-increment" in the past, but simply drop the final u and double the consonant k, d, or r before adding the personal terminations; as, \$\sigma \tilde{a} \sigma \t

<sup>•</sup> i.e.  $\vec{c} \vec{w} + \vec{b} + \vec{q} \vec{w}$  ( $\vec{c} \vec{v} + t + \vec{c} \vec{p}$ ),  $\vec{w} + \vec{b}$  having become  $\vec{w} \vec{p}$ . See para. 12, viii.

<sup>†</sup> The final short u of roots such as çēru, pēçu, not being radical, is often clided. Cf. para. 12, i. (a).

சு ரையுய், "burn"; and பெற்றேன் pet-t-ēn, of பெறு peru, "obtain." (Cf. 12, iv., exception.) போடு pōdu, "put," also follows this rule, as its past tense is போட்டேன் pōt-t-ēn. Thus:—

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
nagu, } laugh	1 { 声乐园Gpsir	p & & & sir	நகுவேன்
	nagu-gir-èn	nak-k-ēņ	nagu-v-ēņ
çudu } burn	{ <b>çuḍu-giṛ-ĕṇ</b>	æ∟C∟æ	#G@air
	{ <b>œ</b> B©pởi	çut-t-ē <u>n</u>	çudu-v-ën
$\left\{ egin{array}{l} egin{arr$	{ இ <b>டி</b> கிறேன்	இட்டேன்	இ0வேன்
	{ <b>iḍu</b> -gi <b>ṛ-</b> ē <u>ņ</u>	ப் <b>-</b>	i <b>ḍu-v</b> -ē <u>ņ</u>
பெற } obtai	n { பெறுகிறேன்	பெற்றேன	பெறுவேன்
	pe <u>r</u> u-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	petூ-tੂ-ēnூ	pe <u>ru-v-</u> e <u>n</u>

(h) Some verbs of this class form their past tenses in both ways; e.g.

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.
$\left\{egin{array}{l} {m{z}} {m{z}} \\ {m{tagu}} \end{array} ight\} \  ext{be fit}$	( தகுகிறேன்   tayu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	தகுந்தேஃ tagu-ud-ē <u>n</u> or தக்கேன் tak-k-ē <u>n</u>	தகுவேல் tag <b>u-v</b> -ē <u>ņ</u>
மிரு migu } exceed	் மிகு இறேன் mig <b>u-</b> gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	மிகுந்தேன் migu-nd-ē <u>n</u> or மிக்கேன் mik-k-ē <u>n</u>	மிகு <sup>ு</sup> வ <b>ன்</b> mig <b>u-v</b> -ē <u>ņ</u>
அற aru } cease	( அறகிறேன்   a <u>ru-gir-ēņ</u> 	அறந்தேன் a <u>r</u> u-nd-ē <u>n</u> or அற்றேன் a <u>t-t</u> -ē <u>n</u>	அறுவே <i>ல்</i> a <u>r</u> u-v-ē <u>r</u>

- 28. The following verbs may serve as models for the formation of the present, the past, and the future, as well as the infinitive treated of in para 38:—
  - 1. Root: படி padi, "learn or read."

Present.	Past.	Future.	Infinitive.
ı அடிக்கிறேன் padi-kki <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	படிக்கேன் padi-tt-ē <u>n</u>	படிப்பேன்	படிக்க paḍi <b>-kka</b>
pagi-kki <u>r</u> -e <u>k</u>	page-u-en	padi-pp-ē <u>n</u>	раці-кка

2. Root: Lup pidi, "seize." பிடித்தேன் பிடிக்கிறேன் பிடிப்பேன் Su. 5 % vidi-kkir-en pidi-kka pidi-it-en pidi-pp-ēn 3. Root: soft kuļi, "rejoice." சுளிக்குறேன் **களித்தேன்** களிபபேன் களிக்க kali kka kali-kkir-ēn kaļi-tt-ēn kali-pp-ēn 4. Root : வாசி vā;i, " read." வா சிக்கிறேன் வா சித்தேன் வா சிப்பேன் வாசிக்க vāci-kkir-ēn vāci-tt-ēn vāçi-kka vaçi-pp-en 5. Root: Assy arai, "invite." அழைக்கிறேன் அமைத்தேன் அழைப்போன் அழைக்க arai-kkir-ēn arui-kka arai-tt-en arai-pp-ēn 6. Root: ## kā, "preserve." காக்கிறேன் காத்தேன் காப்பேன் காக்க kā-kkır-ēn kā-tt-ēn kā-kka  $k\bar{a}$ -pp- $\bar{e}$ n7. Root: 🗆 @ padu, " lie down." படுக்கி ுறன் படுக்கேகள் படுப்பேன் படுக்க padu-kkir-ēn padu kka padu-tt-ēn padu-pp-ēn 8. Root: இரு iru, "be." **இ**ருக்கிறே**ன்** இருந்தேன் இருப்பே**ன்** இருக்க iru-kkır-ēn iru-nd-in iru-pp-cn iru-kka 9. Root: @p ira, "die." இறக்கிறேன் இறப்பேன் இறர்தேன் இறக்க ıra-kkir-ēn ira-nd-ēn ira-kka ira-pp-ēn 10. Root: ஆம் āṛ (or ஆமு āṛu), "be deep." ஆழுகிறது ஆழ்ந்தது ஆமும் ಕ್ಕ್ರಾಟ āru-gir-adu ār-nd-adu ār-um ā**ŗ-a** 11. Root : இகழ் igar (or இகழு igaru), " reproach." இகழுகிறேன இகழ்ந்தேன் இகழுவேன் இகழ igaru-gir-ēn igar-nd-ēn ıqaru-v-ēn igar-a 12. Root: Сві çēr (or Сво çēru), " approach." சேருகிறேன் சேர் ந்தேன் சேருவேன் சோ çëru-gir-ën cēru-v-ēn çē**r-a** çër-nd-ën

13. Root:	வே <b>சூ</b> (or வேகு	vēgu), "burn."	
வேகிறேன் vē-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	வெந்தேன் ve-nd-ē <u>r</u> (root shortened)	ବୋଦିଲାଙ୍ଗ v୕-v-୯଼ିମ, or ଦିଲ ଓ ଓ ଲଙ୍ଗ v୕୧၇૫-v-୯଼ିମ	ேவை vė•v-a, or சேவக vēga
14. Root:	தோ nō (or தோ	த ∧ōgu), "ache."	
நோய்றேன் <b>n</b> ī-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>ņ</u>	தொந்தேன no-nd-ē <u>n</u> (root shortened)	நோவேன் <b>nō-v-ēn, or</b> நோகுவேன் nō <b>gu-v-ē</b> n	நோவ <b>n</b> ō-v-a, or நோக nōg-a
15. Root:	சா çā (or சாகு çā	īgu), " die."	•
சாகி ^றுக் (ū-yi <u>r</u> -ė <u>n</u>	செ <i>்</i> ந்தேன் <i>cc-tl-e<b>n</b></i> (irregul <b>ar</b> )	சா வேன் 5 <b>ū-v-</b> ēn, o <b>r</b> சா கு <sup>©</sup> வென் 5ஞ் <i>u-v-</i> ē <u>n</u>	சோவ çā-v-a, or சோக çāg-a
16. Root:	*தரு taru (or தா	tā), "give."	
சரு⊕்றன் laru-gi <u>r</u> -e <u>n</u>	தந் தேன் tu-nd-ē <b>ņ</b>	தருட்டின் taru-v-ட்டி	<b>5</b> 5 tar-a
17. Root:	*வரு varu (or வ	vā), " come."	
வருகி 2 ற <i>்</i> ச் 1 a <b>ru</b> -gi <b>ṛ-</b> ē <b>ņ</b>	வந்தேன் <b>v</b> a-nd-ē <b>ņ</b>	வருவே <i>ள்</i> va: <b>u-v</b> -e <u>n</u>	our-a
18. Root:	செய் çey, "do."		
செர் யறேன் ஸு-ஏர் <u>r</u> -ச <u>்</u> n	செப்சேகன் çey-d-ē <u>n</u>	செட்வே <b>ன்</b> <i>çey-v-</i> ் <u>ய</u>	செய்பய <i>டிரு-</i> y-a
19. Root:	பெப் pry, "scatte	er, rain."	
பெய்கிறேன் p <sub>''</sub> y-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	பெட்தேன் pey-d-ē <u>n</u>	பெ <u>ம் E</u> வ <b>ன்</b> <b>pey-v-ē<u>ņ</u></b>	பெர் ர pey-y-a
20. Root:	മെ vai, "abuse."	,	
வைபெரோ <b>ன்</b> vai-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	வை <sub>ச</sub> ேன் <b>v</b> ai-d-ē <u>ņ</u>	ைவ <b>ேவன்</b> vui-v-ē <u>ņ</u>	வைய <b>v</b> ai-y-a

<sup>\*</sup> Except in the past tense and in the imperative, these two verbs add the conjugational terminations regularly to soft taru and and varu.

21. Root: பொரு poru, "fight." பொருகேன் பொருவேன் பொருகிறேன் பொ**ர** por-a poru-d-ēn poru v-ēn poru-gir-čn 22. Root: O, such toru, "worship." தொழுதேன் சொழுவேன் *தொழுகிறேன்* தொழ toru-d-ën toru-v-en tor-a toru-qır-ën 23. Root: என் டி, "say." என் கிறேன் என் ்றன் என்பேன் என cn-a, en-r-('11\* en-gir-en en-b-ën or என்ன en-n-a 24. Host tin (or Birgo tingu), "eat." தி ள் ேற**ன்** Alon Big most சன் பென் தின் க tin-gir-en, or tin-b-en tin-r-en,\* tin-ga, or அ**ன்** ஹிகி ஃறன் धा का जा tinnu-gir-cn tin-n-a 25. Root: உண் un (or உன்னு unnu), "eat." e in this min 2 0501 6 1 501 உண் ∡ ப**ன்** ह्य करता जतरा un-d-en+ un-b-ēn un-gir-en un-n-a, or 2 0001 ₺ un-ga 26. Root: காண் kān (or கண் kaņ), " see." காண் கிறேன் # 300 GL 65T காண்டுபன் கான kan-d-en+ kān-b-ēn kān-gir-ēn kān-a 27. Root: நில் nil (or நில்லு nillu), "stand, stay." கிற்கிறேன் B. ir Cmia நிற்பேன் நிற்க nit-ka nit-kir-int. or nin-r-en\$ nit-p-en (நில் அடுவன்) நிஸ் பூசு றேன் (nillu-v-cn) nillu-gir-en 28. Root: செல் டிட்டோ செல்லா டிllu), "go, pass." செல்துகிழ்றன் செல் லுக்வன் 6 4 GOT MIST செல்ல cellu-gir-en, or cen-r-ins cellu-v-ēn cel-l-a செல்யிறேன் çel-gir-ën 29. Root: இகல் igal (or இகலு igalu), "hate, oppose." DAN B Bonis இகன் றேன் இக லுடுவன் ( + a) igalu-gi<u>r-ēņ</u> igalu-v-ēn iya**l-a** igan-r-ën §

+ n + t = nd.

1 l+k=tk

|| l+p=tp.

\* \*+t = vr (pronounced ndr).

& l+t=nr.

30. Root: 4	ல் kal, "learn."			
கற்கி நோன	க <i>ற் ?</i> றன்	சுற்பே <b>ன்</b>	கூற்க	
kat-kir-cu*	ka <u>t</u> - <u>t</u> -ē <u>n</u> †	ka <u>t</u> -p-ē <u>n</u> ‡	ka <u>t</u> -ka	
31. Root: 4	ஆன் āļ (or ஆளு ā	[/u), "rule."		
ஆளு சிறேன்	ஆண்டே <b>ன்</b>	പുത്ര മിമാണ്	ஆள	
āļu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	āṇ-ḍ-ēṇ§	āļu- <b>v</b> -ē <b>ņ</b>	āļ-a	
32. Root:	ாள் ko! (or கொ	oi on kollu), "take	e, contain."	
Chicicias Epost	6 த <sub>ான்</sub> டேன்	சொன்ளு வே <b>ண்</b>	கொள் <b>ன</b>	
koḷḷu-giṛ-čṇ	koṇ-ḍ-ē <u>n</u> §	koļļu-v-ē <u>n</u>	koļ-ļ-a	
33. Root: 9	saci kel, "listen,	ask."		
		கேட்டேவ <b>ன்</b>	கேட் <b>க</b>	
kēṭ-kiṛ-čṇ	kc <u>t-t-ā</u> §	kēt-p-čn¶	kë t-ka	
34. Root:	நாங்கு tũngu, "sle	ep."		
	தாங்கி 5 வன்		ு ராப் க	
tung <b>u-</b> gr <u>r</u> -č <u>n</u>	tũng'-i <u>n</u> -ē <u>n</u>	tūng <b>u-v-</b> ē <u>n</u>	tung'-a	
	ாழு அerudu, "wr			
ார் மி. மி. மு. மு. வ	எழு சிட்ணன்	எழு நுவேன	வ (ரீல் 22	
crudu-gi <u>r</u> -čn	erud'-in-in	eŗudu-v-ē <u>n</u>	eṛud'-a	
36. Root:	செ. y க் ு celutt <b>u</b> se to go, expend.'	, (causative of çe	d, no. 28),	
Cau	se to go, expend.	0 = :	0	
ുeluttu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	r செ.அச்தி ஃனன் çelult'-i <u>n</u> -ē <u>n</u>	çelutlu-v-ē <b>ņ</b>	çelutt'-a	
37. Root: @	போ pō (or போயு	poyu, or போகு p	ōgu), "go "	
			போக	
pō-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	$p\bar{v}y$ - $\iota \underline{n}$ - $\bar{v}\underline{n}$ , or	pō-v-cn, or	$p \bar{o} g$ - $a$	
	போனேன்	போரு 5வன்		
	<i>pō-<u>n</u>-ē</i> <u>n</u> **	pö <b>gu-v-</b> č <u>n</u>		
38. சொல் çol (or சொல்லு çollu), "speak."				
சொல்லுகிறேன்	செர்ப் டீன் ன	சொல்லு வேள்		
çollu-gi <u>r</u> -ē <u>n</u>	çonnın (for	çollu-v-ē <u>n</u>	coll-a	
	செடல்லி என்			
	çoll-i <u>n</u> -ē <u>n</u> )			
$  l+k=\underline{t}k. $	$t + t = \underline{t}\underline{t}$ (see par	a. 12, viii.). ‡	$l+p=\underline{t}p.$	

<sup>\*</sup>  $l+k=\underline{t}k$ . †  $l+t=\underline{t}t$  (see para. 12, viii.). ‡  $l+p=\underline{t}p$ . § l+t=nd or tt.  $\parallel l+k=tk$ .  $\parallel l+p=\ell p$ .

<sup>\*\*</sup> The contracted form in common use. Cf. root as ā (or as & agu, agu, āyu), "become," ā-grī (u on a,u-,ur-ēu, ā-v-ēu or ay-ru-ēn, āv-ēu, āg-a.

52 VERBS.

- [N.B.—Polysyllabic roots ending in u, and also dissyllabic roots of which the first syllable is long, as Guff  $p\bar{e}_{i}u_{i}$ , "speak,"  $s_{i}$  is ling, and ling is ling, as Guff ling is ling in ling
- 29. As mentioned before (§ 27), the strong middle increments or tense-signs kkir, tt, and pp are used as a rule by transitive or causative verbs, and the weak forms, gir, d, de., by intransitive verbs. Hence, the same root may sometimes take both the forms, with transitive and intransitive significations; e.g.

Root.	Present.	Past.	Future.	Infinitive.
மேய் <b>m</b> ē <b>y</b>	(公面: 場页 p m-y-gir-adu (the cow) graze	மேட்ந்தது <i>mēy-nd-adu</i> s	மேயும் <b>m</b> ēy- <b>u</b> m	மே <b>ய</b> <b>m</b> ē <b>y-a</b>
	ໃ ເດທີ ສັນໄດ້ກະຫ mēy-kkir ເມ I feed (cattle)	மேட் ÷தேன mēy-tt-ē <b>ņ</b>	மேர் பபேன் ஸர் y-pp-ச் <b>n</b>	மேட்க் க <i>mc <b>y-kk</b>a</i>
થ્યુ નજન્મ સહ્યાં	(अहम्बद्धाः) acai-gi <u>r</u> -e <u>n</u> I tremble	அக சர் டூ தன் எடிப <b>்-</b> யி-ட் <b>ந</b>	<i>ாள்-ம-ē<u>ந</u> வள்-ம-ēந</i>	அசைய a (ாட்-பு-ா
	acai-kkir en I shake	அரை த்தேன் <i>ா.ai-tt-ē</i> n	அரு சப்பேன் açai-pp-ā <u>n</u>	અજ# ઢે ∓ ઘડુલાં-kkલ
as ja vīņ	( \$டி நிரிறன் vir-gir-c <u>u</u> )I fall	லிழ்ந் தென் vīŗ-nd-eņ	வூர்.ள-ഹ-≀ <u>ம</u> ஆர்ர்.குஅவு	வீழ vīṛ-a
nd n with	vīr-kk r-cņ I cause to fall	வீட்ர்கேன் vīṛ-tt-ē <u>ņ</u>	<b>s</b> ii-hh-∈r ஆர் புருப∘ஷ்	๑ึนู่. • ๋ + vīŗ-kka
√6) vi₫ u	(a) D (a) con in vidu gir-en 1 leave	விட்டேன் vi[-[-‹ ½†	ചി⊕് മ'ങ് viḍu-v-ē <u>n</u>	a}∟ viḍ-a
	) Swishlemis v du-kkir-ču I dismiss	o\G i \arightaris vidu-tt-c <u>n</u>	ல்டுப்பேன் viḍu-pp-ē <u>ņ</u>	vidu kka

<sup>&</sup>quot; The first syllable is "long by position."

િ 4 <b>ઉ</b> kedu	கெடுகிறே <b>ன்</b> <i>keḍu-qi<u>r</u>-c̄<u>n</u></i> I perish	கெட்டேன் ket-t-ē <u>n</u>	கெடுவேன் kıdu-v-i <u>n</u>	0- <b>ь∟</b> keḍ-а
	A+O i ACp in   kedu-kkir-cu   I destroy	िक्फो ेर्च लं keḍu-tt-īn	ெ⊹ைப்பேன் keḍu pp-ē <b>ņ</b>	செடுக்க keḍu-kk i

See also Causative Verbs, para. 49.

30. From all the foregoing examples it is evident that, in conjugating a verb, the learner has first to find out the root, and then the particular middle increment which it takes in the present, past, and future tenses. A thorough mastery of the rules and explanations given above will make this comparatively easy. In case of doubt it is always best to consult the dictionary.\*

#### PARTICIPLES.

31. Participles are of two kinds, RELATIVE and ADVERBIAL.

i. The Relative Participle (a un Griffen pegar-eccam) is a v rbal adjective with an affirmative or negative signification, standing in attributive relation to the nown which follows it.

In the Affirmative, its present and past forms are obtained by dropping the personal endings of the present and past tenses, and adding a to the conjugational base.

Hence, ஒடு செற ரட்டை odugira kudirāi="a running horse" (i.e. a horse that runs, or is running), and ஓடின் குதினர் odina kudirai="a horse that ran."

The Future form is the same as the third person neuter of the future tense ( \ 24, c.). Thus, And of the future tense ( \ 24, c.) that form of the horse will run," whilst & Gir & form of the kudiräi = "the horse that will run" (or, that runs as matter of habit).

The Negative Relative Participle for all tenses is obtained by adding  $y_{\bar{\beta}}$   $\bar{a}da$  or simply  $y_{\bar{\beta}}$   $\bar{a}$  (chiefly in poetry) to the

<sup>\*</sup> For a classification of Tamil verbs, see paragraphs 55 to 70 of Dr. Pope's "Handbook of the Ordinary Dialect of the Tamil Language," Oxford, 1904.

root, with due observation of euphonic rules; as,  $\bar{v}du + \bar{a}da$  (or  $\bar{a}) = _{B}$ டாத  $\bar{c}d'\bar{a}da$  or  $_{B}$ டாத  $\bar{c}d'\bar{a}da$  or  $_{B}$ டாத்  $\bar{c}d'\bar{a}da$  (or  $\bar{c}d'\bar{a}$ ) kudirai="a horse that did not, does not, or will not run." So, çey ("do") +  $\bar{a}da$  or  $\bar{a} = G$ சய்யாத çey-y- $\bar{a}da$  or Gசய்யா çey-y- $\bar{a}da$ , and அதைச் செய்யாத மணிதன் adai-c-cey-y $\bar{a}da$  manidan="a man who did not (does or will not) do it."

Although this participle qualifies nouns of any gender, number, or case (just like an English adjective) without itself undergoing any change, yet when it is formed from a transitive verb it has its usual governing power; e.g.

- நான் ஓட்டிகா ரு.க.சை nān ōṭṭṇa kudirai, "a horse that I drove" (lit. I-driven horse), and குற்ற மை ஓட்டின் நான் kudiraiyai ōṭṭṇa nān, 'I who drove a horse." Oṭṭṭṇa is the causative form of ōḍṇa, both from root ōḍu (see para. 49).
- எந்த உயிரையும் சொல்லாத ஒரு சர்நியாசி enda uyiraiy-um kollada oru canniyār, "an ascetic who does (did or will) not kill any life whatever." Here uyirai is in the accusative case governed by kollāda.
- ii. The Adverbial Participle or Gerund (வின எச்சம் vinai-eccam) also has affirmative and negative forms.
  - A. The Affirmative is obtained in two ways:-
- (a) Those verbs which take it is as their middle particle of the past simply drop the final n of the conjugational base. Thus, from with sold so panning, the conjugational stem of the past tense pannin-ēn, "I made," we get the gerund with pannin, "having made," by dropping the final n. So, in the word single is in crudin. "I wrote," the conjugational base is single so crudin, and the gerund is therefore single erudin, "having written."
- (b) All other verbs add உ u to the conjugational base of the past tense. Thus, பார் ் pārtt is the conjugational base of பார்த்தோ pārtt-ēn, "I saw"; add உ u to it, and you get the gerund பார்க்கு pārtt-u, "having seen." So, செய்து ceyd-u, "having done," from செய்சேன் ceyd-ēn; இருந்து irund-u, "having remained," from இருந்தேன் irund-ēn; என று enr-u, "having said," from அன்றேன enr-ēn.
- B. The Negative Adverbial Participle is obtained by the addition of adu or amal to the root. One of the forms is.

VERBS. ' 55

therefore, the same as the third person singular neuter of the negative verb. Thus, from root குளி kuļi, "to bathe," are obtained குளியாத kuļi-y-ūdu and தனியாமல் kuļi-y-ūmal, "not bathing."

c. As the gerund is only an adverbial extension of the predicate, it requires a finite verb to complete the sentence; e.g.

அவ*ு் நட*ந்த வக்கால av u nadan lu vandā<u>n,</u> "he came walking" (lit. he having walked, came).

தான் டீட்டுக்கு உட்டு, குடாபகுறைக்கத்தில், அட்சங்கதி சொன் கோன் என்ற vittubku vandu, tāyūrai-k-k பார்ய, a-c-canga li\* com n'n, "I came home, saw the mother, and told her that matter" (ht. I to the house having come, the mother having seen, that matter related)

Thus, in translating into Tamil, whenever a subject has two or more verbs, it is best to render all of them except the last by the gerund. The Tamil language recognizes only one finite verb in a sentence, simple or compound.

#### VERBAL AND ABSTRACT NOUNS.

32. Participial Nouns.—By the addition of the personal terminations of the third person, an, an, an for the singular, and ar or argal, v ii (avai) or vaigal or a for the plural (§ 23, b), to the present, past, and negative relative participles, a large number of participial nouns in frequent use are formed. Thus, from the relative participles of kuli (namely a ship kulikkira, sould standard to shull a large participles of kuli (namely a ship kulikkira, sould standard) are obtained:—

#### Present.

Mase. தளிக்குறவன் he who kulikkira-vt-an bathes ( ' மி.மி.kkira-vt-ar ) they who kulikkira-vt-al bathes (மி.மி.kkira-vt-argal ) bathe

Neut. நளிக்கிற அ that which நளிரசு 2 வை (கள்) those kulikkira-du‡ bathes, டா kulikkira-vai or which the bathing -vaigal bathe

<sup>\*</sup> For accangadity-air; the accusative case-ending of neuter nouns is, as a rule, not expressed.

<sup>+</sup> r is a euphonic insertion

<sup>1</sup> This is the same as the 3rd sing, neut, indic. present.

56 VERBS.

Past. Masc. குளிக்கவன் he who குளி த்தவர் kulitta-v\*-ar kulitta-v\*-an bathed Fem. குளித்தவள் she who bathed kulitta-v\*-al bathed குளித்தவை(கள்) that which kulitta-väi or Neut. குளிக்கது those which kulitla-dut bathed. or -väigal the having குளித்தன bathe l bathed kulitta-n-a1

Negative.

Masc. குளியாதவன் he who does (did. குளியா சுவர் kuļiyāda-v-ar kuliyada-v-an &c.) not bathe ருளியாதவர் சன் Fem. முளி பாகவேள் she who does (did. kuliyāda-v-aļ &c.) not bathe kulināda-v-araal Neut. குளியாதது that which does (did. குளியாதலை(கள்) kuliyada-väi or kuliyāda-du &c.) not bathe, or

the non-bathing

33. Participial Nouns of the Future tense are obtained by the addition of the same personal terminations of the third person to a participial adjective of the future tense (not in use), formed like the rel. part, of the present and past by affixing a to the conjugational base of the future tense,  $\dot{\omega} p$ being substituted for final in v of the weak base, except in the neuter singular. Thus, the conjugational base of மூளிப்டுடன் kulippen, "I shall bathe," is kulipp- (see above, para. 24, c.); those of இன்பேன் tinben, "I shall eat," and செர் வேன் ceyven, "I shall do," are தின்ப் tinb- and செய்வ் ceyv-. By adding a and substituting p for v, we get the future participial forms (not in use) குளிப்ப kulipp-a, தின்ப tinb-a, and செய்ப çeyb-a or Grain cyv-a. From these, by the further addition of personal endings, we obtain the following participial nouns with a future signification:—

துளிப்பவன் kulippa-v-an துளிப்பவள் kulippa-v-an குளிப்பது kulippa-du he who will bathe she who will bathe that which will bathe

-väigal

<sup>\*</sup> w is a euphonic insertion.

<sup>†</sup> Same as the 3rd sing. neut. indic. past.

<sup>‡</sup> y is a cuphonic insertion.

VERBS. 57

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குளிப்பவர்(கள்) kulippa-v-ar(gal) they who will bathe
குளிப்படை (கள்) kulippa-v-ar(gal) those which will bathe
துன்பவன் tinba-v-an செய்பவண் ce, ba-v-an
(he who will eat) (he who will do)
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தின்பவள் timba-v-a! செய்வவர் çeyba-v-a! தின்பது timba-du செய்வது çeyva-du

தின்பவர்(கள்) ti<u>n</u>bu-var(gaļ) செய்பவர்(கள்) çeyha-var(gaļ) தின்பவை(கள்) ti<u>n</u>ba-vüi(gaļ) செய்பவை(கள்) çeyha-vüi(yaļ)

34. All these participial nouns usually take a subject, and have the same governing power as the verbs from which they are derived. They are, moreover, declined like any other noun; e.g. அவணக்கொன்றவன் இவன் avanai-k-konravan ivan, "this is he that killed him."

அடைக்குடெவேதை சரியல்ல adüi-c-ceyvadu çari-y-alla, "it is not proper to do that" (lit. the doing that in a future time is not proper).

நீர்க்காரன் பெட்ட் சொன்னவளேச்சன்டிக்கான் பாட்ட்kāran poy connavaļāi-t-tandittān, "the judge punished the woman who spoke the untruth" (connavaļāi, acc.).

35. Another class of verbal nouns is formed by adding கை kiii (pronounced gaii), அல் al (கல் tal, கல் kal, and குகல் kulal) to the roots of verbs which take the middle increment கி.ற kiru (1e. giru) in the present, and க்கை kkui, த்தல் ttal, க்கல் kkul, க்கு எல் kkudal to those which take க்கிற kkiru. They express the act or its results, and have in some instances the same governing power as participial nouns. That in käi is frequently used in the locative case to signify an adverbial clause of time; e.g.

adii (attain to) + kiii = அடைகை adiigii, "attainment." padu (lie down) + kkii = படுக்கை padukkii, "the lying prostrate," "a bed or litter."

varu (come) + al = வரல் varal, "a coming." pēçu (talk) + tal = பேசுதல் pēçudal, "a speaking or speech."

\*ā (become) + käi = ஆகை āģüi, "becoming." ... + kal = ஆகல் āgal.

+ kudal= ஆகு தல் āgudal.

<sup>\*</sup> Probably ஆகு āgu was the base, and the suffixes are äi, al, and tal, the final u of the base being dropped before a vowel. Cf. போகை pōgäi, போசுல் pōgal, போகுதல் pōgudal, from root pō (pōju), "go." The verbal noun போதல் pādal is from root pōdu, "be sufficient,"

56

padi (read) + ttal = படித்தல் padittal, "reading, learning." edu (take) + kkal = 51 B & & ov edukkal.

நான் உங்களே க்கூடப்படுகையில் nan ungalai-k-kuppidugaiyil

(locative), "while I was calling you."

- நான் புஸ்தைச்சுதைப்படித்தல் நல்லது nān pustagattäi-ppadittal nulladu, "my (lit. I) reading the book is good."
- 36. Verbal nouns expressing only the abstract idea, and with no governing power, are also formed by the conversion of verbal roots into nouns, with or without modification, and the addition of such terminations as iii, am, vi, vii, u, vu, ku, pu, ti or di, ci, &c.; e.g. சுருட்டு curuttu, "a rolling up, cigar"; சுற்று cuttu, "circuit"; கூற்று kūttu, "proclamation" (from root கூற); கூச்சம் kūccam, "shyness" (from rt. கூசு); செடு kedu or கேடு kēdu, "ruin" (fr. கெடு); எமுக் , eruttu, "writing. letter" (fr. வழு ந); உடை udai, "garment" (fr. உடு); நோக்கம nokkam, "look, view" (fr. தோர் க); மிகற்றம் tettam, "assurance" (fr. சேற்); சேன்லி kēļvi, "hearing, question" (fr. கேன்); திர்வை tīrvii, "decision, toll" (fr தீர்); கறவு tiraru or நிறப்பு tirappu, "opening" (fr. சிற); நீர் நார்க்கம் nikkam, "separation" (fr. கி); கிழிவு kirivu, "a rent or tear" (fr. கி.மி); ந ்பு வர்பா, "friendship" (fr. சன்); வெறிப்பு verippu, "drunkenness" (fr. ெறி); சொப்பு terippu, "informing, communication " (fr. செரி); வடுகு viduli, "leave" (fr. வடு); கெடுது kedudi, "loss (fr. கெடு); சொடர்ச்சி todarcci or தொடர்பு todarbu, "pursuit" (fr. தொடர்); உணர்ச்சி unarcci, "consciousness" (fr. உணர்).
- 37. The suffix mai (see para. 18, a), which is more or less restricted to classical Tamil, is added to the relative participle (present, past, future, or negative) to form verbal nouns; as, குளிர்க்குற்றைமை kulikkinra-mai, "the bathing"; குளித்தமை kulitta-mai, "the having bathed"; ருளிப்படை kulippa-mäi, "the (future) bathing" (see para. 33); and தனியாமை kuliyāmai, "the not bathing." So, செய்கின்றமை ceyginga-mai, "the doing"; செய் தடை çeyda-mäi, செய் படை çeyba-mui, and செய்யாமை cennā-mai.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

38. There is yet another class of verbal nouns of frequent occurrence, which in some respects answers to the English infinitive mood. To form them, you add &s kka to the roots of those verbs which take க்கிற kkiru in the present, and அ a (ய ya or வ va) to the roots which take கிறு kiru (giru); as, குளிக்க kuļi-kka, "to bathe," from குளிக்கிறேன் kuļikkirān; செய்ய çey-y-a, "to do," from செய்கிறேன் çeygurān. (See para. 28 for other examples.) A few weak roots take க ka instead of simply அ a; as, சேட்க kēṭka, "to hear" (சென் +க); கிற்க niṭka, "to stand" (நில் +க); கிற்க kaṭka. "to learn" (கல் +க). Compare para. 24, c, t ote. This infinitive, being itself a verbal noun, has the governing power of one in du, such as செய்கிற ந çeygirādu or செய்வ நடிமுயைய் (§ 34). Its use may be understood from the following examples: -

, தீ குளிக்க வேண்டும் nī kuļukka rīndum, "you must bathe" (lit you to bathe is necessary). Here nī is the subject of kulikka, which itself is the subject of vīndum.

ரான் அதைச்செய்ய வேண்டும் nān adai(c)eeyya vēndum, "I must do that " (lit. I to do that is necessary). Nān is the subject and adai the object of ceyya.

அநைக்கொட்ப வேண்டும் adāt(r) reyya viņdum, "that must be done" (lit. to do that is necessary).

அவள் நுளத்திலே குளிக்கப்போருள் ava! kuļattil-ē kuļikka-p-pōṇōļ, "she went to bathe in the tank."

என சட்டிடுமை வரச்சொல் அடா tumbiyai vara-c-collu, "tell my (younger) brother to come."

ஒருவன் ஆட, ஒருவன பாடுகாருள் வையவா āḍa, வையவா pāḍugirāṇ, " while one dances, the other sings"

மழை பெய்யர்குளம் சிகறாரம் manus pryya-k-kulam nirasyum. "if rain fall, the tank will be filled"

என i நபபுனர் சரவுப டாakku-p-paṇan tara-v-um, "(please) give me money."

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

39. The simple root or the crude base of a Tamil verb is its 2nd person singular imperative; as, Good kuļi, "bathe!"  $\not = nada$ , "walk!"  $\not = nada$ , "come!"  $\not = nada$ , "give!" (Lun  $\not = nada$ , "go!"

The 2nd person plural is obtained by the addition of உட் யாயா or உங்கள் பாறுவ! to the singular; as, நடவும் nada-v-பாயா, நடவுங்கள் nada-v-பாறுவ!; தின் தூர் tin-n-பாயா, தின் தூங்கள் tinnungal; கேளு டு kil-பாயா, கேளுங்கள் kilunyal; வாரும் vār-பாயா, வாருங்கள் vārungal; காரும் tār-பாயா, தொருங்கள் tārungal (these 60 VERBS.

two verbs are irregular; see p. 49, note); போகும் pōg-um (usually contracted to போம் pōm), போக்கள் pōṅgaḍ. Both these forms are used honorifically for the singular; the form in nugaḍ is used when you wish to be extra polite. A polite imperative is also formed by the addition of um to the infinitive; as, படிக்கவும் paḍikka-v-um, "please read." In poetry, the plural terminations are ir, īr, and min; as, போதிர் pō-d-ir, நடமின் naḍa-min, சேன்மினீர் key-min-īr (kōḍ+min=keṇmin).

40. The negative imperative, or "prohibitive," is formed by the addition of the particle of emphasis,  $\bar{e}$ , to the 3rd singular neuter of the negative verb (i.e. in other words, by adding  $\bar{a}d\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{a}d\bar{e}yum$ , and  $\bar{a}d\bar{e}yu\bar{u}yal$  to the root). Thus, from  $var\bar{a}du$ , "it comes not." are formed—

Sing. apr @ var-ādē, "don't come."

Plur. வராதேயும் var-ādē-y-um, "don't ye come" (or "don't come, sir").

வராடு சயுங்கள் var-āde-y-ungaļ, ,, , (or "please, sir, don't come").

#### Similarly,

போகாகோக pōg-ādē, "don't go."

போகாதோயும் pogādēyum, "don't go, sir."

போகாடுகாய்க்கள் pogādēyningaļ, "(I pray you, sir) do not go."

குளியாடுக் kuļi-y-ādē, "don't bathe"; also ருளிக்காதே kuṭīkkādē (with increment kku).

ரடவா ு ்க nada-v-ādē, and ரட்க்கா√ த nadakkādē, "don't walk."

In high Tamil the suffixes al and il for the singular, and anmin (i.e. al+min) for the plural, are added to the root; as, நடவன் nada-v-al or நடுவல் nada-v-ēl, "walk not!" நடவன் nada-v-anmin, "walk ye not!" செர்யுக்கின் çey-y-anmin, "do ye not!"

#### POTENTIAL, OPTATIVE, AND DESIDERATIVE VERBAL FORMS.

41. A verbal form answering to the English potential mood is obtained by the addition of  $a_n \otimes \hat{a}_n \wedge kudum$  to the infinitive, or  $a_n \otimes \hat{a}_n \wedge a_n \wedge$ 

61

become "(pp. 43, and 51 note), implying here the idea of "permission." Thus:—

நான் குளிக்கக்கூடும் nān kuļikka-k-kūdum, "I can bathe" (lit. I to bathe will be possible). Nān is the subject of kuļikka, which, being a verbal noun, is the subject of kūdum. See above, para. 38.

பைய னதைச்செய்யக்கி இம் paiyan adüi-c-ceyya-k-kūdum, "the boy can do that" (lit. the boy to do that will be possible). நீ வாசிக்கக்கி இடி ni vāçikka-k-kūdum-ā,"can you read?"

அவெள் நடக்ரக்கடும் என்று வ் avuļ nadukka-k-kūdum e<u>n</u>rān, "he said that she could walk."

தான் ஆற்றிவே குளிக்கலாம் ார் எட்டிர் kulukkal-ām, "I may bathe in the river." Here ார் is the subject of kulikkal, which is itself the subject of ām. Attil is the loc. of ஆற āru, "river," and ē, the enclitic particle of emphasis.

அவன்கைச்செய்யலாம் avan adai-c-ceyyal-ām, "he may do that" (lit. he doing that will become).

நான் போகலாம் என்றுன் பாற்ற payal-am caran, "he said that I might go."

The negative of  $k\bar{u}dum$  is  $\underline{s}_{L} = \int k\bar{u}d\bar{u}du$  (cf. para. 24, d); that of  $\bar{a}gum$  or  $\bar{a}m$  is  $\underline{s}_{S} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \bar{u}g\bar{u}dn$ .

நாள் இந்த ஆற்றில் குளிச்சுக்கூட்ட நாள் inda āṭṭil kuļikka-k-kūḍādu, "I cannot bathe in this river"; but inda āṭṭil kuļikka-k-kūḍādu,="it is not possible to bathe in this river."

தீ அப்படிச்சொல்லுகல் ஆகாது nī appadi-c-colludal āyā lu, "it is not proper for you to say so" (lit. you saying in that manner is not becoming).

நீ இடபடிக் தேர்த்துக்கொள்ளல் நகரதா neippadi-c-cērtlu-k-koļļal āgādā, "ought you not to have saved up (money) in this way?" Here koļļal is the subject of āgādā, and nī that of cērtlukkoļļal.

- 42. Optative or Desiderative verbal forms can be obtained by the addition of —
- (a) The enclitic  $\alpha$  ka to the root of a verb. This form occurs chiefly in poetry, and is the same for all numbers and persons; e.g.

நான் படிக்க nan jadi-k-ka, "let me read." தீர் திற்க nīr nit-ka (ud+ka), "may you remain."

- (b) as āga (pronounced more like āha) to the future tense; as,
  - குளிப்பேன் kuļippēņ, "I shall bathe"; குளிப்பேறைக kuļippēņēya, "may Ī bathe!" "I desire to bathe!"
  - பா இடைஸ் pāḍwvāļ, "she will sing"; பா இவானாக pāḍwvāļāga, "may she sing!"
  - குளிப்பதாக kulippadāga, "may it bathe!"
  - [N.B.—In forming the neuter optative,  $\bar{a}ga$  is added to the neuter participial noun of the future tense, instead of to the 3rd person neuter future of the verb. Cf. para. 33.]
- (c) The conjugated forms of the defective verb & kada, "ought," to the infinitive; as,
  - நீ ஞனிக்குக்குடையாய் பா kulikka-k-kadavaj, "you ought or must bathe."
  - அதைக்கொல்யக்கடை தோ adai-c-ceyya-k-kadavada, "let that be done" (lit. to do that is desirable).
  - அது அழியக்கடவரை a lu ariya-k-kadavadu, " let it perish."
- (d) ட்டும் ttum (probably for ஒ்டும் ottum), உம் யா, வடி
  - நான் குனிக்கட்டும் nān kuļikka-ṭṭum, "let me bathe."
  - அவன் போகட்டும் avan poga-ttum, "let him go."
  - அவன் வரவும் avan vara-v-um, "let him come" (polite imper., § 39).
  - நான் நடக்க வேல்வடும் nan nadakka vendum, "I must walk."

# VERBAL FORMS SIGNIFYING CONDITION AND CONCESSION.

("If," "although," &c.)

- 43. There are two ways of obtaining a Subjunctive or Conditional form. The first is by adding  $\cos \tilde{\omega}$   $\tilde{a}l$  to the conjugational base of the past tense. It is of common occurrence, and is the same for all numbers and persons; as,
  - போனேன் நடி-ட்ட, "I went"; போலுல் நடி-பி, "If (I, you, &c.) go."
  - குளிர்சான் kuļitt-āṇ, "he bathed"; குளித்தால் kuļitt-āl, "If (I, you, &c.) bathe."

The other form, chiefly occurring in poetry, is by affixing il or in to the roots of verbs which take the middle increment

kiru (giru) in the present, and kkil or kkin to those taking kkiru; as,

டைகு பெட்யில் maräi pey-y-il or பெட்யின் pey-y-in, "if it rain." (பெட்கிற ந pey-gir-adu, "it rains.") நான் குளிக்கில் ார் kuli-kkil or துளிக்கின் kuli-kkin, "if I bathe." (குளிக்கிறேன் kuli-kkir-ēn, "I bathe.")

44. ஆகில் āqil (in poetry ஆயின் āyin) and ஆளுல் āṇāl, subjunctives of ā, "become," are used as "quasi-conjunctions"; e.g.

அப்படி ஆஞல் appaḍi āṇāl, "if (it be) so." அவர் அரசுன் ஆஞல் avar araṣaṇ āṇāl, "if he be the king."

In colloquial Tamil these are often added to the future or the past tense of a finite verb to express condition; as,

நான் இந்தக்குளக்கிலே குளிப்பேறுலுல் (or ஆயல்) நாறந் தப்போவேன் ா<u>āா</u> inda-k-kuļattil-ē kuļippēņ-āuāl (or எழி) irandu-p-pāvēņ, "if I bathe in this tank I shall die off" (lit. irandu, "having died," நால்ற, "I shall go"). So also, குளிச்சேத்தைல் kulittēņ-āṇāl, "If I were to bathe, or if I bathed."

Sometimes ஏ ē is added for the sake of emphasis; as, அவர் வருவானே ஆணுல் எலாற லாபாலாற்-ச எ்றாபி, "it he will (really) come."

The Negative Conditional clause is commonly expressed by adding டைடால் vijtāl (the subjunctive of vidu, "leave," § 29), or இருந்தால் irundal (that of iru, "remain, exist"), or even போருல் pāṇāl (subj. of po, "go"), to the negative gerund or adverbial participle of the verb in question (para. 31, ii. в). Thus:—

தீ இந்த இலே இப்பொழு ந முடி ச்சால் உன் சம்பளம் உனக்குத்தநடுவன், முடியாமல் இ நர்கால் or முடியோ அட்டால் சம்பளம் பிடிப்பேன் nī inda vīlai ipporudu mudittāl un cambalam unakku-t-taruva, mudi-y-āmal irundāl or mudi-y-ā vittāl cambaļam pidippēn, "if you finish this work now I shall give you your pay, if you do not finish it (lit. if you leave or remain without finishing it) I shall stop the pay." So நெரியோமற் போஞல் kuļiyāmat pāṇāl, "if you do not bathe."

The negative gerund (a) is a  $ill\bar{a}$  (i.e. illāmal), of root (a) il, from which illai (a) 25 and 47, (a) is also formed, is often

prefixed to viţţāl to express "if not" or "otherwise"; e.g. nî ennüi-k-kūppiduvāy ūnāl varuvēn, illā viţtūl vara mūţţēn, "if you will call me, I shall come; if not, I will not come" (§ 47.e).

45. என்றுல் enrāl and எனில் enil, subjunctives of என் en, "suv." are often used to express a reason; e.g.

எப்படி எனில் eppadi enil, "if you say 'how.'" ஏன் என்றுல் ēn enrāl, "if you say 'why.'"

Both are rendered in English by "for" or "because"; e.g. என் சங்க்கு துரைக்குக்குகரியும், எப்படி எனில், கடலமே அது எல்லாம் அவருக்குச்சொன்னேன் டா cangudi turankku-t-teriyum, eppodienil, kālamē advellām avarukku-cconnēn, "the gentleman knows my affair, because I told him all about it this morning."

தான வீட்டுக்குச்சுறுக்காய்ப்போக ? வேணடும், ஏன என்று ஸ் எனுக்குப்பசியெடுக்கிற<sub>ு இ</sub> nān vīṭṭukku-c-curukkāy-p-pāga vaṇḍum, ē<u>n enrāl enakku-p-paçi-y- dukkir</u>adu, "I must go home soon, for I am getting hungry."

46. By the addition of win um to the subjunctive explained above, or to the gerund of a verb, an adverbial clause of concession can be formed, with present or past signification; as,

மு ளித, ால் kulit'āl (subjunctive of kuli) + உம் யா = நனிர் சா லம் kulittāl-um, "although (1, you, &c) bathe, or may (or shall) bathe" (present tense).

செய்யில் gryyil (subj. of rry) + um = செய்யிலும் gryyilum, "although (I, you, &c) do, or may do"

arthough (1, you, ac) do, or may do

ஆகிலும் agal-um, ஆறு றம் āṇāl-um, "although it be" (cf. § 44).

குளிர் த kulittu (gerund of kuli) + um = சளி ந்தம் kulitt'um, "although (I, you, &c) bathed" (past tense).

Cup  $p\bar{r}_{\zeta}i$  (ger. of  $p\bar{r}_{\zeta}u$ ) +  $um = Cu \theta u/\bar{\omega} p\bar{r}_{\zeta}i$ -y-um, "although (I, we, they) spoke."

#### AUXILIARY AND DEFECTIVE VERBS

47. The following are some of the commonest:-

(a) இருப்பு, "be," அருக்கிறேன் irukkirin, அருர் டிக் irun-

den, Que official iruppen, Quit is irukka.

These, added to the gerund, give the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses; as, குளிச் ந kulittu (having bathed) + இருக்கி தேன irukkirin (I am) = குளித்திருக்கி தேன kulitt'irukkirin, "I have bathed."

Similarly, kulittu + irundēn (I was) = குளித்திருந்தேன் kulit-t'irundēn, "I had bathed"; kulittu + iruppēn = குளித்திருப்பேன் kulitt'iruppēn, "I shall have bathed."

From these can be formed the whole series of participles and participial nouns, as explained in paras. 31-34; e.g. kulit-t'irukkira, kulitt'irunda, kulitt'irukkum, kulitt'irunda, &c.

Iru added to the infinitive gives the sense of "to be about to"; as, குளிக்கலிருக்குறேன் kulikka-v-irukkirēņ, "I am about to bathe, or I am just going to bathe;" the same as குளிக்கப்போகுறேன் kulikka-p-pēgirēņ.

(b) கொள் ko! (take or obtain for oneself), கொள்ளுகோகு மேன் ko!!u-yirën, கொண்டுடன் koṇḍēn, கொள்ளுகோன் ko!!uvēn, கௌள் ko!!a (§ 28, no. 32).

This verb also is added to the gerund of another verb either to give the latter a reflexive signification, or to express a continued action; e.g.

அவன் இதை வாங்கிக்கொண்டான் avan idai vāngi-k-kondān, "he bought this for himself" (vāngi, having bought (ger. of vāngu) and kondān, he took).

தி நடர் அவிணப்பிடி க்கு, அர் நப்பணர் தைப்பிடுக்கைக் கொண்டு போகிற போர், இர் சப்பணம் செல்லுமோ செல்லாகோவைனறு பேசிக்கொண்டார்கள் tirudar avanai-p-pidittu, anda-p-paṇattai-p-pidunyi-k-koṇḍu pōgira pōdu, inda-p-paṇam cellum-ō cellādo\*-v-cnru pēci-k-koṇḍūryaļ, "the thieves seized (lit. having seized) him, and robbed him of the money (pidunyi, having snatched, koṇḍu, having taken), and, whilst going away, they said to one another (pēci-k-koṇḍāryaļ), 'Will this money pass current (cellum-ō) or will it not pass current (cellādō)?'"

The continuous action is more strongly expressed by the addition of the double auxiliary Sansing of kond'iru to the gerund of the principal verb. Kondiru is composed of kondu, gerund of kol, and root iru, explained above. Thus:—

சிலை குருடர்கள் ஓரிடந்தில் சேர்ந்து இரந்தக்கொண்டிருந் தார்கள் çila kurudargal ör idattil vindu irandu-k-kond'irundārgaļ, "some blind men having assembled in one place, went on begging alms."

ஒரு குசவன் பாணசட்டிகள் செட்று விற்றச்சீவனம் பண் ணிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறுன் oru kuçuvan pānci-çaltigal çeydu

<sup>\*</sup> çellādo = çellādu + ō, the enclitic expressing doubt.

vittu-c-cīvanam panni-k-kond'irukkirān, "a potter is getting his livelihood by making and selling pots and pans" (cīvanam=Skt. jīvana, livelihood, and panni, ger. of pannu, to effect or cause).

The verb an vā or a (§ 28, no. 17) is similarly added to a gerund to express continuous action; e.g. avan addi-cceydu-k-kondu varu-gaiyil, "whilst he was doing that" (varuquivil=loc. of the verbal noun in \$\infty\$ ; see \ 35).

(c) வேண்டு vēndu, வேண்டு நிறேன் vēndu-girēn, வேண்டி

கேனன் vindinin, வேண்டுவேன் vinduvin, வேண்ட vinda.

As a transitive verb, meaning "to entreat" or "to desire," it is regularly conjugated. But as an intransitive verb, meaning "to be necessary," "to be wanted," it is defective, the forms in common use being வேண்டு மார்க்காக (vulg. வேணும் vēņum, 3rd neut. fut.), "it (or they) will be necessary"; the corresponding negative, வேண்டாம் vēndām (vulg. vēnām or vānām), formed irregularly; the relative participles (Cousin டுகிற vendugira), வேண்டின vendina, and வேண்டிய vendina.

These govern the dative case; as,

உடக்கு எர்கை வேண்டும் umakku enna vēndum, "what do you want?" (l.t. to you what is necessary?)

எனக்கு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம enakku enr'um rendam, "I do not want anything" (lit. to me even one thing is unneces-

sary).

அதைச்செட் நிறதர்கு வேண்டிய பணர் பட் நருபாய் addii-cceygiradatka vindiya panam pattu rūbāy, "the money required to do it is ten rupees."

These, when used as auxiliaries, are attached to the infinitive of the verb; as,

- நான் வீட்டுக்ருப்டோக வேண்டும் nan vittukku-p-paga vēņdum, "I must go home" (lit. I to go home is necessary).
- அவன் செய்ச குற்றத்தை நீர் மன்னிக்க வேண்டும் avan ceyda kuttattai nīr mannikka vēndum, " you must (please) forgive the fault he has committed."
- உங்களுக்குக்கொடுக்க வேண்டிய சர்பளம் நாளேக்குக்கொ டுப்பேர் unqalukku-k-kodukka vēndiya cambalam nālitikku-k-koduppēn, "I will give (you) to-morrow the wages that ought to be given to you."
- (d) கூடும் kūdum, "it can be"; கூடா க kūdādu, "it cannot be." See para. 41.

- (e) மாட்டேன் māṭṭāṇ, "I will not," "I cannot"; மாட்டால் māṭṭāṇ, டாட்டால் māṭṭāṇ, டீ (negative of māṭṭu), with the infinitive; as,
  - அனை சக்கை : ய மாட்டேன் adai-c-ceyya māṭṭēṇ, ''I will not do it.''
  - நீ வர மாட்டாயா nī vara māṭṭay-ā, " will you not come?"
- (f) Similarly are used போ தம் poque, "it will go (or do)," போ சா , poque, "it will not do"; போ நம் pōdum, "it will suffice," போதா ந் pōdādu, 'it will not suffice"; சரும் tagum, "it will fit," சக்ட , taqadu, "it is not fit"; ர நம் agum or ஆம் ām, "it is proper," "it may" (§ 41), ஆக்க ச வுவம், "it is not proper"; ஒட் தம் okhum, "it will agree," and ஒல் வாது ovvidu, "it does not agree."

இப்படிச்செட்யப்போகா நூippaḍi-c-ceyya-p-pōjādu, "it is not fitt ng to do so."

பெட்டு செல்ல அற்ற நடிகள் poy cellu jiradu tagumā, " is it proper to tell lies?"

(g) To the above may be added  $\mathbb{R}_{c}$   $\tilde{\omega}$   $\tilde{\omega}$  undu, "there is (or are)," from  $\mathbb{R}_{c}$   $i + \mathbb{E}_{c}$  (§ 17, c),  $\tilde{\omega}$   $\tilde{\omega}$  uldui, "there is (or are) not"; and  $\tilde{\omega}$   $\tilde{\omega}$  ullui, "it is (or they are) not." (Cf. § 17, c, 44, and 52.)

தோட்டர்திக்ல பசுக்கள் உண்டு tōṭṭattilē paçukka! undu, "there are cows in the garden."

இங்கே பொன் உண்டு ing pon undu, "there is gold here."

இங்கெ பொன (, ல்ஃல iiigi pen illa, "there is no gold here." இது பொன அல்லே idu pon alla, "this is not gold" The

- இது பொன அல்ல idit pon alla, "this is not gold". The difference between illai and alla is that the former denies the existence of the subject, and the latter denies something said concerning it.
- (h) Further, the verbs ( idu, "give" (p. 47), who vidu, "leave" (§ 29), Luib podu, "put" (p. 47), Gua po, "go," wa väi, "put," in all their inflections, are commonly added to gerunds either to intensify an action or to emphasize its completeness.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

48. (a) By the addition of  $\Box \Theta$  jadu ("suffer") in all its inflections (cf. § 27, exc. a) to the infinitive, a compound verb answering to the Passive Voice can be formed. Thus:—

படிக்க padikka, "to read" (inf. of padi); படிக்கட்பட padikka-p-pada, "to be read." கொல்ல kolla, "to kill" (inf. of kollu); கொல்லப்பட்டான் kolla-p-pattān, "he was killed."

அந்தப்புள்தகம் என்னுமே படிக்கப்பட்டது anda-p-pustagam ennāl-ē paḍikka-p-paṭṭ‹‹du,"that book was read by me." என்னுடைய தம்பி திருடர்களால் கொல்லப்பட்டான் ennudāiya tambi tiruḍargaṭāl kolla-p-paṭṭāṇ, "my (younger) brother was killed by thieves."

Sometimes padu is added to the root instead of to the infinitive; as, speniture adi-pattān (instead of adikka-p-pattān), "he was beaten."

- (b) உண் un, "eat, enjoy, suffer": உண்ணுகிறேன் unnugirën, உண்டேன் பார்ஞ், உண்பேன் பார்ஞ் or உண்ணுவேன் பாnuwu, உண்ண unna. This verb is also added to the root of another to form the passive; as, கொல்லுண்டான் kol-l-undan, "he suffered death."
- N.B.—This passive construction is not elegant, and should not be used often.

#### CAUSATIVE AND DENOMINATIVE VERBS.

- 49. Causative verbs are formed in several ways: -
- (a) By adding பி pi or வி vi to the root; as, நயக்கிக்றன் naya-kkirēņ, "I love," நாப்பிக்கிக்றன் naya-p-pi-kkirēņ, "I cause to love"; கற்கிறேல் katkirēņ, "I learn" (from சல் kat), கற்பிக்கிக்றல் kat-pi-kkirēņ, "I teach"; செட்குக்றன் ceygirēņ, "I to," செய் விக்கிறேன் cey-vi-kkirēn, "I cause to do."
- (b) By doubling the final consonant of the root; as, ஒடு குறுக், odu-girin, "I run," ஓட்டு பிட்டு வர்ப்பு-girin, "I cause to run, I drive" (here d is doubled to !!); ஏற "ascend," ஏற்று "cause to ascend."
- (c) By strengthening the root; as, இரும்பு tirumbu, "turn," திருப்பு tirupy u, "cause to turn."
- (d) By one of the suffixes கு ku, சு çu, டு du, த tu, பு pu, இ ru; as, போர்கு pō-k-ku, "cause to go"; பாட்ச்சு pāy-c-cu, "cause to flow"; நடந்த nada-t-tu, "cause to walk."
- (e) By means of the strong middle increment or tense-sign; as, அதிக்கிறேன் ari-hkirēn, "I perish," அதிக்கிறேன் ari-kkirēn, "I destroy." See also para, 29.

50. The following are few examples of verbs derived from nouns and adjectives:—

பயக்கிறது payakkiradu, "it yields fruit" (from payan, Skt. phala, fruit).

பிரகாசிக்கிறேன் piragāçıkkirēn, "I shine" (from piragāçam, Skt. prakāša).

യത്ത് മത്ത് valigiran, "I force" (from vali, Skt. balin, "strong").

#### Adverbs.

- 51. (a) A number of infinitives serve as adverbs; e g பலக்க palakka, "loudly," ஒருமிக்க orumik'a, "together," ஒ நப்பட மாழ்pada, "together," மெல்ல mella, "slowly," குகு kaduga, "speedily."
- (b) As a rule, however, adverbs are formed from substantives by the addition of நட் āy or ந க āga; e g. க கம் டியுவா, "health," ககமாய் புயுவா-āy, "well"; ந க து வடிப்ப, "that which is good," தனருப்பி வடிப்பு, "well"

அதன் மேசீல நிணபபாக இருந்தான adam melē niņaipp'āga vundān, "he was (lost) in thought upon it"

gi or 3x added to a noun shows it to be a complement of the predicate (§ 61).

ஆக is also used in adding up; as,

காவற்சாரர்கள் நாடு பெயர் காவலாடிகள் பச் ந பெயர் ஆசபத்து லபெயர் kāvaṭkārargaļ ualu peyar kaval-alı jaṭ pattu peyar āga padīṇālu-peyar, "tour watchmen and ten prisoners, altogether tourteen persons."

## Postpositions.

52. Some of these are infinitives and govern the nouns which they follow, as, so we tavira, "except" (inf. of tuvir, remove):

என் டக2ணத்தலிர டற்ற எல்லாரும் வர்தார்கள் ஊ maganai-t-tavira matta ellärum vandärga!, "all others came except my son."

Similarly,  $G \sqcup \pi \otimes p \bar{v} la$  (inf. of  $p \bar{v} lu$ , resemble) and  $c \in \varphi \bar{v} \bar{v} ra$ , "round" (inf. of  $\bar{v} \bar{v} ru$ , surround) govern the accusative—But  $\mathcal{B} \dot{\sqcup} \iota \iota kitta$ , "close by" (inf. of kittu, approach) takes the

genitive or dative; as, அதன் கிட்ட adin kiţta or அதற்குக் கிட்ட adaţku-k-kiţţa, "near it"; and கூட kūḍa, "together" (inf. of kūḍu, join) the instrumental in oḍu; as, அவகேடு கூட வர avanōḍu kūḍa vā, "come with him." கொண்டு koṇḍu, the gerund of கொள் koļ, "to take" (para. 47 b), is similarly used with an accusative. It has then the signification "by means of." "through"; as, அதைக்கொண்டு adai-k-koṇḍu, by means of it" (lit. by taking or using it). So also, குறித்து kuritu (gerund of kuri), "concerning"; பற்றி patti (ger. of pattu), "regarding"; தொட்டு totţu (ger. of toḍu), "touching"

Other postpositions in common use are:-

அண்டை andai, near. வரையும் varaiyum (varaikkum, varaiyilum), up to the limit, as long as. பேரில் peril, upon, concerning. ம் டும் mattum, until. இல்லாமல் illāmal, without. அல்லாமல் illāmal, without. அல்லாமல் altāmal, besides (with acc). அர்றி aṇri. except. படி padi (or padikku), as. according to.

## Conjunctions.

53. (a) 2 is um added to two or more words means "and." When affixed to a single word it has the signification of "also," too," or "even," according to the context; e.g.

கு திரைக்கா நனு ட தோட்டக் சா நனு ட வந்தார்கள் kudiraikkāran-um toffakkāran-um vandārgaļ, "the horsekeeper and the gardener came."

அவனும் போனுக் avan-um pēņāņ, "he also went, or even he went."

Um is also added to interrogatives to express universality; e.g. யாவர் yāvar, "who?" (pl.), யாவரும் "all people"; யாவை yāvai, "what things?" யாவையும் "all things"; எங்கு engu, "where"; எங்கும் "everywhere"; எப்படி eppadi, "how?" எப்படியும் "by all means."

Observe also the following uses of um:— டேல் mēl, "over," mēl-um, "moreover." பின்சேன piṇṇē, "after," piṇṇē-y-um, "besides." எல்லா பின்காரும் ellā piḷḷaigaḷ-um, "all children."

Ellā requires the addition of um to the noun which it qualifies, in whatever case it may be; as, ellā piḷḷūigaḷui-y-um (acc.). But எல்லாரும் ellār-um, "all people," எல்லாம் ellām (for ellā-um), "everything," being pronouns, immediately follow the nouns to which they are in apposition; e.g.

கு? சன் எல்லாரும் செத்துப்போருர்கள் kudigal ellär-um çettu-p-pāṇārgaļ, " all the villagers are dead and gone."

Ellām (i.e. alla+um) is declined by affixing with attu (\$ 15, c, 2) to ellā to form the inflectional base, and then adding the case-terminations with um; thus the acc. of ellām would be sident appropriate ellā-v-attur-y-um. (Here v and y are euphonic insertions; attu+ai becomes att'ai, see para. 12, i. a).

For other uses of um, see paras. 24, c, 38, 39, and 46.

(b) "Or" = அல்ல ந alladu (the neut participial noun of al). The correlatives "either . . . or" must be translated by ஆவ. ā āvadu (part. noun neut fut of ā, "be") . . . āvadu, or by ஆன் நார் āgālum . . . āydum, or by ஆன நார் āṇālum . . . āṇālum, added to the alternative subjects. ஆம் நம் āṇālum also means "although," "soever"; as, சின்னப்பட்டின்கி நும் ஒழுந்கு -payyan āṇdum, "although a small boy"; எங்கே ஆகி நூம் செழ்ச் āgālum, "wheresoever."

## Interrogatives.

54. (11) To ask a question, you simply add  $2 \bar{a}$  to the end of a sentence or to any word in it on which you wish to lay stress; as,

அவன் கோட்டக்காரன avan toṭṭakkāraṇ-ā, "(is) he a gardener?" or avaṇ-ā toṭṭakkāraṇ, "(is) he the gardener?"

- (b) If you add  $\otimes \bar{o}$ , you express a certain amount of doubt or hesitation : as,
- முன்னே போனவன் வைர் இயரும் munne pānavan va ttiyan-ā, "is he the doctor (I wonder) who went in front?"
  இ o is also affixed to an interrogative or to the last word of
  a clause containing an interrogative, to give it an indefinite
  signification; as, வங்கே சன்று, "where?" எங்கேயோ சன்று-y-ō,
  "somewhere or other": இது கூறுக்கும் குடிக்கும் கூறுக்கும்

signification; as, ாங்கே eṅgē, "where?" எட்கேயோ eṅgē-y-ō, "somewhere or other"; எது நடக்குடூடா, அது நடக்கும் edu naḍakkum-ō, adu n ḍakkum, "whatever will happen, (that)

will happen."

- (c) As already mentioned in para. 10, the letters எ e and யா yā (or ஆ ā) are prefixed to words to form interrogatives; as, எப்படி eppade, "in what manner" "how?" எப்பொழு த epporudu, "at what time?" "when?" எ உன் evan, 'which man?" எ வன் eval, "which woman?" எ ந் edu, "which thing?" (among several); என் வா வா (ான்னம், declinable form; cf. p. 34), "what?" and எ பா, "why?" (ā is lengthened). So also யாவன் yāvan, "what man?" யார் yār or ஆர் ār, "who?" யா பு yādu, "what?" (nent). E.g.
  - அவன் அதை ெயப்படி (or பெடபொழு , ) ச்செட்தான் avan adai-y-eppadi (or -y-epporudu)-c-ceydān, "how (or when) did he do that?"
  - ் நுத்த வந்தவர் எவன் ingā vandava! eva!, "who (18) she that came here?"
  - ை நடிக்குப் நல்லது edu migatum nalladu, "which is the best?"
  - உன் டோர் எனனை யா per enna, "what is your name?"
  - இத் பாருடைய வீடு idu yāruḍa yā vīḍu, " whose house is this?"
  - ஏன பொர் சொல் தங்குர் ēn poy çollu jirāy, "why do you speak falsehood?"
  - அட்கு வெனருல் (= $adu+\tilde{c}n+\epsilon \underline{n}r\bar{u}l$ ) or நடு செலு வில் ( $adu+\tilde{c}n+\epsilon \underline{n}+\epsilon \underline{n}r\bar{u}l$ ), "if (you) say why that is (i.e wherefore)."

# Emphatic Particles.

- 55. The vowel of a is added to words for the sake of emphasis; as,
  - கடையில் ஒர் நமில்லே kadaiyil-c onrum illai, "there is nothing in the bazaar"
  - வரு இருக்க varu jiran ē, "he does come."

The reflexive pronoun  $\sigma \pi \vec{\omega} \vec{n}$  is also used to emphasize nouns; as,

அவன் தகப்பன் தான் avan tagappan tān, "he (is) indeed the father."

The two participial nouns and and and and and embavan, of roots a, "be," and an, "say," in all the genders singular and plural, are employed in the same way; e.g.

வைத்தியஞ்ணவன் நல்ல மனிதன் vaittiyan anavan nalla manidan, "the doctor is a good man."

ஒட்டகமான த மிகவும் தெடிய மிருகம் ottagam āṇadu migavum nediya mirugam, "the camel is a very tall animal."

Also அல்ல விவா allavī, or allā; as, இவன் ஆஸ் கலா கள்ள ச் van allā kaļļan, "is not indeed this man the rogue?"

## Interjections.

56. The following are some of them:-

றுயோ äiyō, alas! ஆட்தா idə, lo! ஜையையோ äiyäiyō, alas! alas! இஒ ōī, olə!

#### SYNTAX.

57. The syntactical arrangement of a Tamil sentence (வாக்கியம், Skt. vākya) is in many respects similar to that of an ordinary Sanskrit sentence. As a rule, first comes the subject with its attributes, second the object with its enlargements, third the extension of predicate, and lastly the verb.

As in classical Sanskrit, so in Tamil there is the usual predominance of gerunds (para. 31, ii.) and the clauses formed by them, of relative participles which take the place of relative clauses (para. 31, i.), and of oratio recta instead of oratio obliqua (para. 65).

- 58. The Striet (எழுவாய் cruvāy). If this is only a pronoun, it is often not expressed, being understood from the finite verbal form after the manner of Latin and Sanskrit, provided that its omission does not involve ambiguity or make the subject less emphatic; e.g. செய் பெருக்கு ceygirān, "I do" (not nān crygirān); அதைக்குகம் நாக்க adai-c-ceydān, "he did it" (not avan adai-c-ceydān, unless for the sake of emphasis)
- 59. The Extension of the Subject (equant is a soft of some state of dependent nouns or pronouns, adjectives (para. 17), and relative clauses with or without subordinate advertial clauses. All these precede the subject; e.g.
  - என் கம்பி ஹடையை டென்சா நி செத்தப்போ இன் en tambinudaiya pençadi çettu-p-pāṇāļ, "my (younger) brother's wife is dead."
  - ஒரு நல்ல மேட்ப்பனிங்? க வந்தான் oru nalla mēyppaṇ iṅgē vaudāṇ, "a good shepherd came here."
  - எர் த உயிரையும் கொல்லாக ஒரு சன்னியாசி ஒரு ஏரிக்கரை மேலே போஞன் enda uyirai-y-um kollāda oru çanniyāçi oru ēri-k-karai mēlē pōnān, "an ascetic who never killed any living creature went along the bank of a lake."

- இங்கே ஒடி வந்த இந்தப்பிள்ளேயைக் தூக்கி பெடுக்கும் வலிமை அந்த மணிதனுக்கில்லே ingē ōḍt vandu inda puļļaiyai-t-tākki y-eḍukkum vaļimai ando manidanukk' illai, "to that man there is not the strength to run up here and lift this child." Here valimai is the subject, and all that precedes it is the extension of the subject, the gerunds ōḍi vandu and tākki being enlargements of the future relative participle eḍukkum.
- 60. The Object (இசாப்படுபொருள் ceyn-p-padu-porul) is put in the accusative case, and in colloquial Tamil the sign of the case is always expressed if the object denotes a rational being (§ 14, i.), otherwise the nominative is generally used; as, குறம் பண்ணிறுள் "he committed a fault." As in the case of the subject, the attributes of the object generally precede the object itself; e.g.
  - எவ்விதமான கெட்ட வார்த்தைகளோயும் பேசோடுக் covidemāṇa keļṭa vārttuigaļui-y-um pēadē, "don't spork bad language of any kind whatever."

Quotations and noun-sentences with was no curv often form the object of a sentence; e.g.

- அவன குடியானவணை அழைப்பின\_ எ எ சிட்டைக்கிரி; துப்டுபாட்டாயெனறைகுக் டாலவுகாக்குப்பாகுகுமுகுமுகும் pittu in cittai-k-kirdtu-p-puttay curu kettan, "he, having summoned the villager, asked him, 'Why did you tear up the receipt?'"
- 61. The Expension of Predicate ( year Guny) addimori).—This includes gerundial clauses and words and phrases denoting time, place, manner, purpose, &c. They always precede the predicate, and sometimes even the principal sentence; e.g.
  - தாம் அங்கே மீன் பிடிக்கயெப்படிப்போவோம் nām uṅgē mīn pṛḍikka-y-eppaḍi-p-pōvōm, "how shall we go there to fish!"
  - தீ எப்போது கரை ஏறுவாப் nī eppādu kurui ēruvāy, "when will you get on shore?"
  - தாமின்றைக்கு பென்ன செய்யலாம் nām inraikku y enna reyyulām, "what may we do to-day?" (ாām, "we," includes the person addressed; § 16).
  - அவன் டீட்டுக்குப்போர் அதைக்கு சர் தாரா avan vīṭṭukku-ppōy[for pōyɪ]adui-r-cvɪdūn,"he, having gone home, did it."

சு வகாரி அதகளே தன் கீட்டிலே கொண்டு போய் வைத் தொத்தான் பும்பருமோ adugatai tan vīṭṭilē kondu pāy vautiirundān, "the banker, having taken those things to his house, kept (them there)"

For examples of subordinate sentences, see the following paragraphs.

- 62. The Predicate (Liusallo payanilai) must, of course, agree with its subject in gender, number, and person, except in the case of neut plural, when the sing is often substituted.
- (a) In Simple sentences the verb "to be" is generally omitted; as,

இசன் என் மகன் ivan en magan, "this (is) my son."

It is sometimes expressed (less elegantly) by the verb iru with  $\bar{a}y$  added to the noun preceding it (§ 51, b); as, en tandai kanakkan or kanakkan ay irukkirān, "my father is an accountant."

When in English an adjective (or a past participle) follows the verb "to be," in Tamil this adjective is usually turned into a noun agreeing with the subject in gender, number, and case (cf. § 18). Thus, "she is good" = aval nallaval (not aval nalla); "you (masc) are learned" = nīr (tān) padittavar; "that is not bad" = adu kettadu alla.

If the subject consists of two or more nominatives of different persons, the verb in the plural agrees with the first person, or with the second if there is no first; as, nān-um, nī-y-um en magaļ-um povām, "you and I and my daughter will go"; nī-y-um, avaļ-um povīrgaļ. "she and you will go."

Verbs in a sentence which have the same subject are expressed by gerunds, except the last. (See para 31, ii. c.)

(b) In Complex sentences the adverbial clauses of condition and concession ("if," "although," "but," &c.) must always precede the principal sentence; e.g.

அத அப்படி மிருர்கால், நீங்கள் போக வேணடாம் adu appadi y-irundāl, ningaļ pēga vēndām, " if that be so, you

must not go" (see paras. 43-44).

நீங்கள் எனக்குச்சம்ப்ளம் கொடுக்காலும், வேலே செய்ய மாட்டுடன் ார்ள்ள! enakku-c-cambalam koduttālum, vēlai çeyya māṭṭēṇ, "although you may give me wages, yet I will not do the work (§ 43)."

- (c) Similarly, adverbial clauses of time, cause, &c.; as,
- நால்வர் கூடிக்கொடன்டு ஓர் ஊருந்தப்பிரயாணப்பட்டுப் போகையில், வழியில் ஓர பணபு மடுபுக்கண்டு பெட்டார் கள் nālvar kūḍi-k-koṇḍu or ūrukku-p-pirayāna-p-patṭu-ppāgaiyil, varuyil ār pana'-muḍuppu-k-kanḍu aḍuttargaṭ, "while four people were together making a journey to u village, they saw and picked up a purse of money on the way."
- பிரோணிகளுக்கு நாலு கால்கன் இருக்கிற படியால் அநக ளுக்கு நாறுகால்ச்வன் என்னும் பேர் pirāngaļukku nālu kālgaļ irukkira padiyāl adagaļukku nalukāl-joon ennum pēr, "as animals have (each) four legs, they are called quadrupeds."
- 63. (a) The Adverbial Clauses of Time are formed by the addition of முன் யார், முன்னே யாரார், முன்னம் யாராளா, முன்னமே யாராளார், முன்னம் யாராளார், முன்னம் யாராளார், முன்னம் யாராளார், முன்னம் யாராளார், முன்னம் யாராளார், முன்னம் பாராளார், முன்னம் பாராளார், முன்னம் பாராளார், முன்னம் மாராளார், முன்னம் பாராளார், முன்னம் பாராள்கள் முன்னம் முறையார், முன்னம் ம
  - அவைன் நுளிக்கும் புயா சாடுமே அதை செட்த கோ avan kuļukkum munnamē adau-c-ceydan, "he did that before he bathed."
  - அவை ருளிர்த பி அடி அதைச்செர் தான avan kulatta pinbu adai-c-ceydān, " he did that after he had bathed."
  - அவள செர்த ஃபட , நாடா அடிடிருள் avan eetta pada nān arudēn, "I wept when he died"

The infinitive and the locative of the verbal noun in *kai* are also used for the same purpose. See paras. 35 and 38.

- (b) The Adverbial Clauses of Cause ("because," "as," "since," &c.) are formed either by means of the instrumental in āl of the participial or verbal noun (§ 32 and 35), or by adding ωφ ωπώ padeyāl (instr. of padi, "step") to the relative participle of the respective tense; e.g.
  - டீட்டி இ அரிசி இருக்கிறதி இல் நான் கடைக்குப்போக இல்ஃ vīṭṭil-ē arici irukkiradınāl nān kaḍaikku-p-paga-villai, "I do not go to the bazaar, because there is rice in the house."

- நிலம் மெத்த சதப்பு ஆகையால், நீ பலகை போட வேண் மெ nilam metta çatuppu āgaiyāl, nī palagai pāḍa vēṇḍum, "as the ground is very marshy, you must lay down a plank."
- நடிப் வேலுக்குப்போக வேண்டிய படியால், சிர்கொடாய் டூகுடுடை ஆகட்டும் காற்ற viluikku-p-pāgu viņdiya padiyāk, vīkkiramāy ti-mīļui ājaļļum, "please get the tea ready soon, as I must go to work."
- என் கிட்டிலே வாக்கிபேதி பிரக்கிற படியால், நானிங்கே கை ந்டிக்கு வோர்ப்புர் vāndi-pēdi y-irukkira padiyāl, nān ingē vandēn, "I came here because there is cholera in my house" (this can also be expressed by irukkiradīnāl instead of irukkira padiyāl; compare also para. 45).
- (c) To form Clauses of Purpose, படி padi, படிக்கு padikku, படி மாக padiyāga, or பொருட்டு poruțțu is used with the future relative participle; as,
  - சோது கூலக்டு சாடுக்கு ந்படி (or படி க் கு, &c.) அவள் வந்தான் çādanai-k-kodukkum padi (or padikku, &c.) avan vandān, "he came for the purpose of being examined."

The same may be expressed by the simple infinitive or by the participial noun, neut sing, present or future, in the dative; as, codonai-k-kodukka (or kodukkiradatku) vandān.

- 64. Comparison. -(a) Similarity or likeness is commonly expressed either by the words படி padi, எமானம் சுள்ளாள, சரி சோர், மாறிரி mā liri, and the like, or by the verbal root போல் pol or its infinitive போல pola, preceded by the noun (verbal or otherwise) with which the comparison is made; e.g.
  - அவைப் போகிற படி (or மாதிரி) நானும் பேச வேண்டும் avan picuq.ra padi (or mādri) nān-um piça vindum, "as he speaks, I also must speak" (padi preceded by the relative participle).
  - இந்த சூகிரை அதர்க்குச்சமானம் inda kudirai adukku-c-camāṇam, "this horse is like that one" (lit. "similar to that").
  - டகள் தாயைப்போல் இருக்கிருள் maga! tāyāi-p-pēl irukkirāļ, "the daughter is like the mother" (pēl or pēla governs the acc., § 52).
  - தான் படிக்கிற நுபோவி, நீயும் படிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற padikkiradu pāla, nī-y-um padikka vēņdum, "as I learn, you also must learn."

அவணேப்போல நான் நல்லவனுபிருக்கிறேன் avuniii-p-pōla, nūn nallavanāy irukkirān, "I am as good as he."

அனுப்பினை போல் anuppinal pal, "as if one would send."

The correlatives எவ்வளவு . . . அவ்வளவு creature . . . avvaluru, "how much . . . so much," எப்படி . . . அப்படி eppadi . . . appadi, "as . . . so," are also used for purposes of comparison.

(b) To express the Comparative Degree, you put the noun with which the comparison is made either simply in the dative or in the ablative of place whence, with or without the addition of um; e.g.

அவனுக்கு இவன் தவ்வவன் avanukku ivan nallavan, "this person is better than he."

அந்த டீட்டி வுட்டி வி. (or வீட்டி வி.) இரு அழகா ு த anda viţṭil-um (or vīṭṭil) idu aragāṇadu, "this house is more beautiful than that."

பார்க்க pārkka (inf. of pār, "see," § 38), பார்க்கி அம் pārkkilum ("although you see," § 46), and the inf. விட viḍa ("to leave") are also used to express the comparative; as,

- அவனேப்பார்க்க (or பார்க்கி அம் or அட) இவன் கொட்டையானவன் avanai-p-pārkkā (or pārkkālum or viḍa) ivan nettaiyānavan, "this man is taller than he."
- (c) Similarly, with the additional aid of a word denoting universality, the Superlative Degree is expressed; e.g.

அவைப் கள் எல்லாரி அம் இவன் புர் தமாகன் avarga! allāril-um ivan pultimān, "this man is the wisest of them all" (அம் p. 37).

The Sanskrit words இ உரட்டம் circitam (for śrēstha), உத் தமம் uttamam, and the like are often used for this purpose.

65. QUOTATIONS.—(a) As in Sanskrit iti, so in Tainil என்று உருப (the gerund of என்ற டி, "say," § 31, ii. A) is used at the end of a direct quotation instead of quotation marks. Sometimes the infinitive என உரு, the participial nouns என்பது enbadu and என்கேற அ engiradu, and the finite verbal form என் குன் டிரும் டி ("he said"), are used for the same purpose; e.g.

நான் பாடம் படித்தேனென்ற சொன்ற ச் ார் pāḍam padittēn enru connān, "he said. 'I have learnt the lesson.'" வா என வா vā ena vā, "when he says 'Come,' come" (see para. 38),

- அவன் தொருடவெனைப்பதை நான் விசுவாகிக்க வில்லே avan tirudan en'adäi nān viçuvā ikkī v-illai, "I do not believe that (which will say) 'He is a thief.'"
- இதன்ன கட்டை 'போவிருக்குதே என்றுன் id'onna katta pol irukkud'ē enrān, "he said, 'What is this which is indeed like a log of wood?'"
- (b) When the quotation is not quite exact, ஆய் āy or ஆக ரேµa is added to என்று engu, &c.:
  - நான் பொய் சொல்ல மாட்டே இனை முகச்சொன் நேன் nāṇ poy colla māṭṭēṇ eṇṛʾ āṣ i-c-coṇṇṇṇ, "he said (what amounts to) 'I will not speak falsehood.'"
  - (c) When it is indirect, ஆக āga alone is used; as, தான் வந்துகைச்சொன்ன ர் tān varuvad'āga-c-connān, "he said that he would come"
- 66. ELLIPSIS.—In poetry ellipsis is very frequent. In colloquial Tamil the sign of the genitive singular of neuter nouns is omitted, and, as a rule, that of the accusative singular; so also the plural sign soir after a numeral; e.g.

டரத்தைப்பழம் marattu-p-param, "the fruit of a tree." ஆற்று மீன் āttu mīṇ, "a river-fish."

Here the genitive termination is omitted. Both marattu and  $\bar{a}\underline{t}tu$  are the inflectional bases of maram and  $\bar{a}\underline{r}u$  (see paras. 12, i. a, and 15, c, 1).

- என் கக்த கொடு en katti koḍu, "give (me) my knife" (katti for kattiyai, acc.).
- ஆறு கரண்டி வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வா ரோ karandi vangi-k-kondu vā, "buy and bring six spoons."

[The student will find in Tamil Self-Taught (the companion volume to the present), a large number of conversational phrases and sentences for every-day use, classified according to subject, which will serve as very useful and practical exercises in translation into and from the Tamil; also many classified Vocabularies, and an English-Tamil alphabetical Vocabulary.]

#### PART II.

## EXERCISES.

[Do not overlook the cuphonic insertions, clisions, and changes of letters occurring in the following exercises. For Key to the Exercises, see p. 85.]

I.

1. இங்கே வா. 2. வரு இறன், ஐயா. 3. உன் மக இடு கட வர வேண்டும். 4. அவர்களா உர்ளே வரச்சொல்லு. 5. இப்பொழுது வருகிற மனிதன் கணந்க இ? 6. அவனர்ப்கே வந்த பொழுத (or போது) எனக்கு எல்லாம் சொன்னன். 7. சீமையிலிருந்து நேரோய் வந்தாயா? 8. என் கைக்கோல் கொண்டு வா. 9. பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைக்கு வாருங்கள், ஐயா. 10. வீட்டுக்குப்போ.

#### II.

1. Open the door. 2. Please look at the rice-fields, 3. They are green. 4. The sky is blue. 5. There are trees in our garden. 6. Those are not trees. 7. Call the servant. 8. Give me some water. 9. I have no water. 10. I must wash my hands.

## Ш.

1. நாங்கள் சென்னப்பட்டணத்துக்குப்போக வேண்டும்.
2. இந்தஆரில் சனங்கள் எத்தனோ? 3. இங்கே இருந்த அப்பட்டணத்துக்கு எவ்வளவு தாரம். 4. எனக்குத்தெரியாது.
5. வழியிலே ஏதாவது அபா முண்டா? 6. நாம் பிரபாணம் போவோம், வா. 7. நாம் கடைக்குப்போய் கொஞ்சம் அரிசி, தெய், கழி, மசாலே வாங்குவோம். 8. வேறென்ன வாங்க வேணும். 9. நெல்வயல்களிலே ஓடிகிற பெரிய யாளைகளே நோக்கி பாருங்கள். 10. யானேயின் தும்பிக்கை மிகவும் வலியது.

### IV.

1. My elephant bathes every day in that tank. 2. I do not know whether there is good water in it or not. 3. Look how many men and women are going to drink. 4. The coolies put

down their loads, and go and drink, and then return and take them up again. 5. Having acquired much wealth by selling all his goods, he proceeded to return home. 6. On his way, in a forest, thieves attacked him and took away all his property. 7. Afterwards they both became poor and arrived at their home. 8. He spoke like one who has known me for many days. 9. That person whom you told yesterday to come in the morning has now come here. 10. We cannot wait for a month, you must send it to-morrow morning.

#### V.

1. ஒருவென் எவ்வளவு மந்தறுபிருந்தா லும**ு எறு**ம்**பூரக்கற்** குழியும்" என்கிற பழமொழிப்படி தினந்தோறும் கொஞ்சங் கொருந்தமாவ துபடித் ந வந்தால் கடைசியில் படிப்பில் தேறு வான். 2. டுபகு இறுபோது உண்சக்தம் எப்படியி நக்கிறதோ அப்படியே நீ வாசிக்கிறபோதும் இருக்கட்டும் (§ 42, d). 3. உனக்குந்தொரியாத வார்க்தை நேரிட்டால் அந் இப்படி இருக்கலோம என்று சுட்டாநிண் ந் க்கொள்ளாதே. 4. முத லாவது எழுக்தைக்கூட்டி உனக்கர்கௌியா விட்டால் (§ 44) உன் வாச்நிபாரைக்கேள். 5. அவர் அந்தச்சனங்களுக்கண்டு **ம**ஃபைபின்மேஸ் ஏறி உளுக்கார்ந் கபொழு நு, அவரடைய சீஷ.ர் கள் அவரிடந்நில் வந்தார்கள். 6. அவர் மஃலையிலி ருந்து இறங் கி வந்த பொழுது, நிர்ளான சனங்கள் அவரைப்பின் தொடர்ந் 7. அப்பொழு ந ஒரு குஷ்டல் ராகீ வர் ந அவருக்கு முன்பாக விழுந்து வணங்கி, ஆன்டவரே உமர்நச்சித்தமா ஞால், எ ாஸ்**ணேச்**சுத்தமாக்க உம்மால் ஆதம் என்*ளு*ு. 8. ஓவ் வொரு குடும்பத்தாரும் சங்சளுக்குள் மிக்க வல்லமையும் புத்தி நட்பமுழுள்ளவணத்தமோத எருக்குக்கொண்டார்கள்.

#### VI.

1. At that time the inhabitants of Britain were in a barbarous condition. 2. They were divided into a number of petty states, independent of one another. 3. The manners and language of the inhabitants of the southern parts were similar to those of the Gauls. 4. Hence it was inferred that they were sprung from that people. 5. They were as warlike as the Gauls, but less civilized. 6. Their religious superstitions in particular were among the most bloody which have been known in any part of the world. 7. The Druids, or priests, were venerated for the strictness of their lives, and dreaded for the cruelty of their rites and sacrifices.

## VII.

1. ஒரூரிலொரு கோமுடடி கொஞ்சம் பணக்காரணயிருந் தான். 2. அவன் வீட்டில் தொருமெப்படிக்கு (§ 63, c) ஒரு நாளி ராத்திரி ஒரு திருடன்வந்து பரணின்மேற்`பநங்கிக்கொண்டி 3. இந்தக்கோழுட்டியதையறிந்து, தன் பெண்சா தியைப்பார்த்து, நம்முடைய சழர்தைப் பின்ன எங்கே? அதுக்கு என்னபேரிடலாம் (§ 41) என்று ன். 4. அதற்கு அவள் உடக்கு எப்படி மனதோ அப்படி செட்யலா 6'மன்றுள். 5. ஆனைல் வெங்கடேசனென்ற பேரிடலாமென்று சொல்லி வெங்கடேசா வென்று சந்தமாகக்கப்பிட்டான். 6. அந்தப் பெயர் அவனண்டை வீட்டுத் தலேயாரிப் பெயராகையால், அவனகைக்கேட்ட வுடனே, அவன் சிக்கிரமாயீத் தன் ஆயுதத் தை பெடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவன் வீட்டுக்கு வந்து ஏன் என்ன அழைத்திரென்று கேட்டான். 7. பரணின் மேலே தொடுடனி ருக்கிறதை கோமுட்டிச் சைகையிறுலே யத்தலேயார்க்குக் காண்பித்தான். 8. உடனேயவனர்தர்திருடிணப்பிடித்து கட் டிக்கொண்டு போய் விட்டான்.

#### VIII.

A few days later, finding his end approaching, this brave but cruel monarch commanded that the gold, silver and jewels in his treasury, with all the spoils and trophies he had won, should be placed before him. On these he long fixed his eyes and burst into tears. The following day he ordered a review of his army, his camels, horses, and elephants, with which having for some time feasted his eyes from his magnificent throne, he burst a second time into tears, and retired in dejection to his palace. Out of his vast kingdom he bequeathed to his eldest son Masood only the province called Persian Irak, and appointed his youngest son Mahamad to rule over the rest. He died soon after, in the sixty-third year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, in the year 1030.

#### IX.

ஒரு காட்டில் ஒரு சிங்கமும் எருதங் கூடி மிகவும் ஒருமை யாக வாழ்ந்திருந்தன. அந்தச்சிநேகத்தைக் கோட் சொல்லு தலும் உலோப குணமுமுன்ன ஒரு நரி வந்து கெடுத்ததென்று சொல்ல, ராஐகுமாரர்கள் அதெப்படியென, சோமசர்மா சொல்லத்தொடங்கினுன்:—

தென்றைட்டிலே மகிழாருப்பியமென்னும் பட்டணத்தில்

வர்த்தமான னென்றெரு வர்த்தகனிருந்தான். அவனுக்கு வெகு பணமிருந்தும் இன்னுஞ்சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்கிற ஆசையினுல் பின் வருகிறபடி ஆலோசிக்கலானுன். யா தொன்று சம்பாதிப்பது அருமையோ அதைச்சம்பாதிக்க வேண்டும். சம்பாதித்ததைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். காப் பாற்றினதை விர்த்திபண்ண வேண்டும். விர்த்திபண்ணின் தைத் தானுமனுபவித்து உத்தம பாத்திரத்திற் செலவழிக்க வேண்டும். காப்பாற்ருத் திர்வியம் நாசமாகும். விர்த்திபண் ணுதது குறையும். தானும்னுபவித் நச் சற்பாத்திரத்திற் செல வழியாதது வீணுகுமெனச் சாஸ்தொமிருக்கிறதிறையும், மே தும் இன்பமும் புண்ணியமுங் கீர்த்தியும் மனிதருக்குள்ளே பெருமையும் உறவும் நிணேத்தது முழ்த்தலும் யாருக்குண்டு? தொளாகப் பணங் குவித்தவர்களுக்கே உண்டு, இல்லாதவர் கள் உலகத்திலே நடைப்பிணமாவார்கள். ஆகையினுவும் மேன் மேலுஞ் சம்பா திப்பதே யோக்கியமென் ருலோசித் தக் கொண்டு தன்னிடத்திலிருக்கிற சரக்குகளே வண்டியிலேற்றி அதிற் சஞ்சீவகன், நந்தசனென்னும் பெயரையுடைய இரண் டெருதுகீனப் பூட்டி நடத்திக்கொண்டி தேசாந்தாம் போ

## X.

## AN OFFICIAL LETTER.

தென்னுற்கா பி சுபா ஆக்டிங் கலெக்ட்டரவர்களாகிய (§ 17, c) டெஸ்தர் ஜார்ஜி பான்புரி துரைடவர்கள் சமுகத்துக்கு.

தென்டிவனம் தக்கடி ஆக்டிங் தாசீல்தார் ஸ்ரீனிவாசட்யங் கார் தூஅசுரு ஹே) அக்டோபர் மீ மி கூடை கஸ்பாவிலிருந்தெ

முதிக்கொண்ட அர்ஜி.

தேவஸ்தானங்களுடைய ரொக்க வரும்படிக்கு பதில் டானியம் விட வேண்டிய தற்காக தர்ட கர்த்தர்களிடத்தில் முதலா வது உத்தரவுபடிக்கு கணக்கு வாங்கி அனுப்பும் படி சென்ற செப்டம்பர் டூ<sup>சை</sup> ஈல் உ ஈஎ நம்பரில் சாதராயிருந்த இரண் டாவது உத்தரவு வந்து சேர்ந்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டேன்.

இந்தத்தாலு,காவில் க தேவஸ்தானபிருக்கிறது அதில் இரண்டு தேவஸ்தானத்துக்கும் யோமியதார் வகைரா சு பேர் ரொக்க வரும்படிக்காரருக்கும் கணக்கு தயாராபிருக்கிறது. மற்ற எ தேவஸ்தானத்துக்கு கணக்காகாமலிருக்கிறபடியிணு லே தர்ம கர்த்தாக்களே ஆசராகும்படி கண்டிப்பாய் உத்தரவு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். சீக்கிரத்தில் கணக்கு முடிவு செய்வித்து அனுப்புகிறேன். இது சங்கதி மனுவு செய்து கொண்டேன்,

### KEY TO THE EXERCISES.

#### I.

1. Ingū vā, come here. 2. Varugirān, niyā, I am coming, sir. 3. Un maganādu kūda vara vāndum, (you) must come together with your son. 4. Avargaļui uļļā vara c-c-collu, tell them to come in. 5. Ipporudu varugira manīdan kanakkanā, is the man who is coming now the accountant? (§ 54). 6. Avan ingā vanda porudu (or pādu) enakku ellām connān, when he came here, he related all to me. 7. Çīmaiyil c-irundu nārāy vandāy-ā, did you come direct from Europe (or from abroad)? 8. En kai-k-kāl kondu vā, bring my walking-stick (lit having taken my hand-stick, come). 9. Pāļļi k-kūdatukku vārungaļ, aiyā, come to the school, sir. 10. Vaļļukku-p-pō, go home.

#### II.

- 1. கதவு திற kadavu tira. 1 2. இரல்வா ல்குளோப்பாருங்கள் nel-vayalga[ui-p-pāruṅga]. 3. அவைகள் பசுகையாயி,நக்கு ந avaigaļ parumui-y-āy¹ irukkudu. 1 4. வானம் (or ூகாசம்) நீலமாயிருக்கிறது vāṇam (or āyāram) nīlam-āy irukkiradu.
- a Vā is the 2nd singular imperative of varuguzēn, "I come" (see § 39); ungu, "here" + ē particle of emphasis = in,ē.

Kūda governs the 3rd or instr. case in ōdu (§ 52).
Vara is the infinitive of varugirēn (p. 49, no. 17).

d Lit. "he here come time," vandī being the rel. ps. p. of varugirēv, qualifying porudu.

° (fimát = Skt. stmā, "boundary or limit." In colloquial Tamil it means "country," "empire," or "Europe."

" Köl for kölüi: neuter nouns do not, as a rule, take the accusative ending; kondu=gerund of kol, "to take."

g Vārungaļ = polite imperative of vā (§ 39). h Kadavu for acc. kadavui (see Exer. I., note f).

i See paras. 51, b, and 62, a.

J Corrupt form for irukkiradu, 3rd singular neuter present of iru, "to be." Colloquially, a singular neuter verb is used with a plural neuter nominative as here.

5. எங்கள் கோட்டத்திலே மரங்களுண்டு engal tottattil-ē maraigal undu. 6. அலைகள் மரங்களல்ல avüigal marangal allu (§ 47, g). 7. வேலேக்காரணக்கூட்பூடு vēlüi-k-kāranāi-k-kāppidu. 8. எனக்குக்கொஞ்சம் தண்ணீர்க்கொடு enakku-k-koūjam tannīr-k-kodu. 9. என் கிட்ட தண்ணீரில்லே en kitta tannīr illäi (lit. there is no water near me). 10. என் கைகள் கழுவ இவண்டும் en kai-gaļ karuva vēņdum.

#### TIT.

1. Nāṅgaļ Çeṇappaṭṭaṇatlukku-p-pōga vēṇḍum, we must go to Madras. 2. Inda-v-ūrilo çaṇaṅgaļ ettaṇai, what (is) the population of this village? 3. Iṅgē irundu a-p-paṭṭaṇatlukku e-vv-aṭavu tūram, what (is) the distance from here to that town? 4. Eṇakku-t-teriyāḍu, I do not know (lit. it is not known to me). 5. Variyil-ē ēdāvadu abāyam uṇḍ'ā, is there any danger on the road? 6. Nām pirayāṇam pōvōm, vā, come, let us go on the journey (lit. wed shall go, &c.). 7. Nām kaḍäikku-p-pōy koñjam ariçi, ney, kari, maṇālai vāṅguvōm, let us go to the bazaar and buy some rice, ghee, and curry-stuff (lit. having gone to the bazaar, wed shall, &c.). 8. Vēr'eṇṇa vāṅga vēṇum, what elseb need¹ we buy? 9. Nel-vayalgaṭil-ē ōḍugira periya yāṇaigaṭai nōkki pāruṅgaṭ, please looks and see the big elephants that run in the rice-fields. 10. Yāṇaiyin tumbi-k-kai migavum valiyadu, the elephant's trunk is very strong.

#### IV.

1. எல்யாக்கை அந்தக்குளத்தாலே நாடோறாம் குளிக்கிறது. 2. அதில் நல்ல தண்ணூரிருக்கிறதோ இல்லேகயோ என்று எனக் குத்-தெரியாது. 3. தண்ணூர் குடிக்கிறதற்கு எத்சுமே ஆண்ட் பின்வகளும் பெண் பின்வுகளும் போகிருர்களென்று போர்.

a & is added to the locative for the sake of emphasis.

b Cenna-p-pattanam = Tamil name for Madras. Poga = infinitive (of 10, "go") depending upon rondum.

" Inda-v-ūril: v is a cuphonic insertion.

d Observe the use of nam here and nangal in sentence no 1 (cf. p 30).

e Vēr'enna = vēru + enna (§ 12, i. a).

Vēņum corrupt form of vēndum.

s Nokki pārungal=lit. "having looked, (please) see."

h An-pillaigul=lit. "male children," but generally "persons of the male sex," just as pen-pillaigul="persons of the female sex," i.e. "women."

4. கூ விக்காரர் தங்கள் சுடைகையோ கீழே இறக்கி விட்டிப்போய் தண்ணீர் குடித்த மேறுபடியும் வந்து அவைகளோ எடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறுர்கள். 5. அவன் சரக்குக்கோ பெல்லாம் விற் நப்போட்டு வெகு ஆஸ்தி சம்பாதித்து வீட்டிக்குத் திரும் பப் புறப்பட்டான். 6. வழியிலொருகாட்டிலே அவனுடைய பொருவு பெல்லாம் கள்ளரடித்தப்பறித்துர்கொண்டார்கள். 7. பின்பு இருவரும் தரித்திரராட்டுத் தங்கள் வீடு வந்து சேர்ந் தார்கள். 8. எனு வைகு நாளார் யறிந்தவணப்போல பே திறைக்க இநீரிக்கிறுகாலமே வாச் சொன்ன மகு தேனிப்போ இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறுகாலமே வாச் சொன்ன மகு தகுரிப்போ கோத்திருக்கர்க்கடாது, நீ நாலு க்ற க்கலமே அதையைனுப்ப வேண்டும்.

#### $\mathbf{v}$ .

1. However foolish one may be, if he were to continue reading ever so little (it may be) every day, he will in the end improve his learning, as the saying is "a stone becomes hollowed by the crawling of ants." 2. Let the tone of your voice be the same in reading as it is in speaking (lit. when speaking, what sort your voice is, let it be that sort, when you read). 3. If you meet with a word you do not know, do not simply think that it may have such (a meaning). 4. Having spelt it first, if you (still) do not know, (then) ask your teacher. 5. "And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain; and when he was set, his disciples came unto him." 6. "When he was come down from the mountain, great multitudes followed him." 7. Then "there came a leper and worshipped him (by falling before him) saying, 'Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean.'" 8. All the members of a family elected the bravest and the most intelligent amongst them as their head.

## VI.

1. அக்காலத்தில் பிறித்தணிக் குடிகள் மூடத்தன்மையிலி ருந்தார்கள். 2. அவர்கள் ஒருவருக் கொருவர் சப்பந்தப்படா மல் பற்பல சிற்ற ரசுக்களாட்ப்பிரிந்திருந்தார்கள். 3. தென் நிசை பிலுள்ள குடிகளுடைய ஆசு ரங்களும் பாவஷு புங் கால் (Gaul) தேசத்தோருக்கொத்திருந்தது. 4. ஆகையால் அவர்கள்

a Note the use of the gerund in this sentence (§ 31, ii. c). b Lit. "having become poor men."

e Tenriçayil =  $ten + tiq \alpha yil$ , "in the southern part" (n + t = nr; § 12, viii.).

கால் தேசத்தாரிலிருந்து தோன்றினவர்களென்று பூகிக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது. 5. அவர்கள் கால் சேசத்தாகுரப்போல நல் வொழுக்கமில்லாதவர்களாயிருந்தும் அவர்களோப்போலயுத் தசாலிகளாயிருந்தார்கள். 6. அவர்களுடைய வேதத்துக்கு ரிய மூடபத்திகளோ பூலோகத்தினைக்கிசையிலும் (§ 53) வழங்கிவந்த கொடிய உதிரப்பலிகளுக்குள்ளே விசேஷமுள் ளவைகளாயிருந்தன. 7. அறுவிதர் (Druids) என்னுங்குருக்கள் (§ 17, c) தங்களுடைய (p. 34) வுயிர் வாழ்க்கையிலிறையைக்குறித்து நடல்லகரிக்கப்பட்டுத் தங்களுடைய கிரியை பலி களின் கொடுமையைக்குறித்து அச்சமுறுத்திக்கொண்டுமிருந் தார்கள்.

#### VII.

1. In a certain village (or ūril) (chere) lived a komutti (a trader of the Banian caste), possessing some money. night a thief entered his house for the purpose of stealing, and hid himself in the loft. 3. The komutti having become aware of this (fact) looked at his wife and said, "Where is our infant What name may we give it?" 4. To this she replied, "You may do (i.e. give) what (name) you please" (lit. to you what way the mind is, that way you may do). 5. "Then we will give (it) the name of Vengadecan." saying, he bawled out loudly [the name] Vengadeça. name being (also) the name of the police-officer (who lived) in the adjoining house, as soon as he heard his name, took his arms, and coming into his (i.e. the trader's) house, asked, "Why did you call for me?" 7. The Banian by beckoning intimated to the police-officer the fact that the thief was in the loft. 8. He at once caught the thief, bound him and took him away.

## VIII.

இதற்குக்கொஞ்சநாளுக்குள்கள், சேவிரியவந்த இேறைவுந் நஷ்டேஞியை இந்தஅரசன் முழுவுகாலர் தேனக்குக் கிட்டியது கண்டு தென் கள்ஞ்சியத்திலி நந்த பொன் வெள்ளி ரத்தினங்க ளேயு**ந் தேன**க்கு அகப்பட்ட சகல கொள்ளேகளேயு**ந் தன் முன்** பாகக் கொண்டு வேந்து வைக்க வுத்தரவு செய்து அவைகைளே தெடு நேரேமளவும் பார்த்தபின் கண்ணீர் விட்டான். மறு

a See para. 46.

b For uvir (v being a cuphonic insertion).

c ('avuriyavandan, from Skt. çauryavanta (strong form), "valiant."

தாள் தண் படைகள் ஒட்டகங்கள் குதிரைகள் யாணகள் இவை களேத் தன் முன்பாக வரைப்பித்தச் சிறந்த தன் சிம்மாச னத்திலிருந்து அவர்வைகளேச் சற்று நேரமளவும் பார்த்த மறுபடியுங் கண்ணீருதிர்த்து விசனத்தோடு அரமணையில் போய் விரிவான தன் ராச்சியத்துள் பெர்சியான் யிராக்கென் ஹதாட்டை மாத்திரம் மசூடென்னுந் தன் மூத்தகுமாரணுக் குக்கொடுத்து விட்டு நின்ற ராச்சியத்தையாளும்படி (§ 63, c) யினாயகுமாரணுகிய மகமுதென்பவணை நியமித்துச்சற்று நேரத் தளுயிர் விட்டான். அப்போது இவனுக்குவயதறுபத்தை மூன் தரை பேர் விட்டாண். அப்போது இவனுக்குவயதறுபத்தை மூன் தமை பட்டமாண்டவருஷம் முப்பத்தைதைந்து மாகிய தூடையும் ஆண்டாம்.

#### IX.

In a certain forest dwelt in very close friendship a lion and an ox. A backbiting  $(k\bar{v}l+colludal)$  and covetous fox having come, destroyed that friendship. When he (i.e. Sōmaśarmā) said so, (and) the princes asked, b" How (was) that?" Sōma-

sarma proceeded to relate (the story).

In a certain town named (ennum, § 17, c) Mahiraruppiyam, in the Southern country, there lived a merchant named (enra, rel. part.) Vardhamāna. Although he had much wealth (§ 46), yet, owing to his desire (āçāiyināl) that he should gain more, he began to think (alogikkal+anan) as follows: "Whatever is difficult to be acquired must be acquired. Whatever is acquired must be taken care of. Whatever is taken care of must be increased. Whatever is increased must be enjoyed by one'sself, and be spent upon persons worthy of receiving gifts (uttama pattirattil). The substance which is not taken care of will be destroyed. Whatever is not increased (by industry) becomes less. It is said in the Sastras that (the wealth) which is not spent for one's own use, and for the use of others who are worthy of receiving boons, is wasted. Further, who possesses pleasure, merit, reputation, greatness among men, (extensive) friendship, power of accomplishing what was determined? These are only possessed by those who have treasured up riches (lit. money). Those who are destitute (of riches) are in the eves of the public like corpses in motion (lit, will become

Andu+ām (for āgum).

b The infinitives colla and ena are used to express time (§ 63, a).

walking corpses in the world). It is therefore expedient to increase one's property." Having contemplated the matter thus, he laid on his cart the articles of merchandise which he had in his possession, tied to the yoke his two oxen, named Sanjivaka and Nandaka, and went abroad driving (his cart).

## X.

To Mr. George Banbury, Acting Collector<sup>b</sup> of the South Arcot District ( $Ten + \bar{A}tk\bar{a}du + Cub\bar{a}$ ).

Letter (or petition) written by Srīnivāsa Ayyangār, Acting Tahsildār of Tindivanam Tāluq, dated Head Quarters, on the 19th October 1865.

I have received and perused (your) 2nd Order No. 37, issued on the 30th of September last (calling attention) to your first order to receive and despatch the accounts from the Managers of the Temples (to enable you) to grant Inam (lands) in lieu of

paying ready money (for the support) of the temples.

There are nine temples in this Taluq. The accounts of two of these temples, and those of some Yomiyadars and other persons amounting to six individuals, to whom the allowance is paid in cash, have been prepared. But the accounts of the remaining seven temples are not ready yet. I have issued strict orders to the Managers of the Temples to appear (before me). I beg to inform<sup>d</sup> you that I will have these accounts prepared as early as possible, and send them to you.

Your obedient (servant).

Avargal, honorific plural.

c Title of officer in charge of a Taluq.
d Idu çaigadi manuvu çeydu kondên, I have made this matter (the subject of) the petition.

Peyarāi, "name," acc. governed by udāiya, "possessing."

#### PART III.

# Tamil-English Vocabulary.\*

The words are here arranged according to the English alphabetic order for easy reference; but the student should learn to use the Tamil dictionary where the words follow the Tamil alphabet. The following contractions are employed:—

str = verbs of the strong conjugation, § 28a and § 28 (1), w = the weak conjugation, as ney, p. 45 or en, p. 46. m = the middle conjugation, as  $p\bar{e}_r u$ , p. 46. sm = verbs with strong and middle forms, as nada, p. 46. sm = those with weak and middle forms, as  $e^{\bar{e}_r}$ , p. 46. sm = irregular weak verbs, p. 47. v = verb; n = noun.

Ā (āgirēn or āgugirēn, ānēn or āyinen or āginen, āven or āguvēn, āga), to become. abagari (abagarikkirēn, etc.), str., to defraud, plunder. ābattu, calamity. abāyam, misfortune, danger. abippirāyam, intention. açai, wm., to tremble, to move; ācai, n . desire. [str., to shake. āçanam, seat. āçar, presence, appearance. āçāram, observance, rite. acattăi, neglect, disregard. acattai-pannu, m., to neglect. accam, fear, dread. accu, type. acc'adi ( = accu + adikkirēn, etc.), str., to print. adagu, a pledge, regetables. ādāi, garment; cream. adai, um., to attain to. enclose. adai, str., to shut, block up, adai, str., to rebound, to swell. adäigäi, attainment.

adaikkalam, refuge. adaippu, obstruction. adäiyālam, a sign, a mark. adanyalam podu, ir., to mark. adakku m., to subdue, restrain, conceal. adakki-p-podu, ir., to repress. adakku, n., restraint. ādalāl, therefore. adangal, the contents. adangu, m., to obey, submit. ādāram, support. adarnda, dense, thick. adarttiyāy prop. adarcciyāy, adv., close. adaru (-girēn, adarndēn, -vēn. adara), wm., to be close ādāyam, gain. together. adi (-kkirēn, etc.), str., to beat. adi, a blow, a stroke; source, ādi, beginning. bottom. ādi, July-August. adicayam, wonder. adi-c-cuvadu, footstep. adigam, much.

adiga-p-periya, renggreat, tast. adiga-p-piragāçamāna, vitid. adigāram, chapter; authority. adigārañ-çey, w., to rule. adigāra-p-pattiram, a power

of attorney. adigari, str., to increase. adıga-vılai podu, ir., to over-Charge. adıkkadi, often. adilirundu, thence. adimai, slavery. adipati, lord, ruler. adır, wm., to tremble. ground floor: adı-t-talam. adu, ir., to cook. [foundation. adu, str., to approach, be near, ādu, a sheep. be suitable to. ādu, m., to dance. adukku m., to pile up, pack. ādu-mādu, cattle. cattle. ādu-mādu mēy, str., to tend adu-mudal (adatku pinbu),

since, thereafter.
aduppu, fireplace, hearth.
agacam, sky. [cunning.
agada-vigadam, treachery,
agalam, breadth, vidth.
agalamana, broad.
agandal, presumption, pride.
aganpadu, ir., to be obtained,

to become subordinate.

āgu, to become. (See ā.)

āgulam, confusim, noise.

aikkiyam, union, aggregate.

aippaçi, October-November.

aiyā, sir.

aiyō, alas'

akkāļ, elder sister.

akkam, grain; alas,

ākkam, incresse, maith, forme

ākku, m., to main, name in a

āl, w., to rule.
āl, person (fem. āṭṭī).
ala, sm., to measure.
alagu, blade.
alai, wm., to wander; be tossed
about; str., to disturb,
alai, a wave.
[shake.
alam, a plough

alam, a pouga alam, salt-pan. alangāram, ornament. alavāngu, a crow-bar. alavu, measure, quantity. ali, str., to bestow. alia (§ 47g), not.

allāmal, besides. [night. al-l-um pagal-um, day and ālōçaṇai, consultation, delibertion. [take counsel.

šloçi, str., to consult, think, aluval, business.
amai, wm., to yield, agree.

amaidi, quietness.
ambattan barber.
amir, wm., to sink.
ammā, ammāl, madam,
ammai, small-pox. [mother.
amukku, m., to press.
ān, mals.
anā. anna.

āņāi, oath; ānāi, an elephant. āņāiyidu, ir., çattiyam pannu, ānāl, if. [m., to swear. anal-ulla, warm. ānālum (§46), although, yet. anbu, love.

anda (§47b), that. andai, side, vicinity. andai, out.

anderstigate, printly,

[troduce.

arai str., to grind.

andi, evening. āndu, a year. anega, many. angapadi, stirrup. ängäram, pride. ange, there. breadth, inch. angulam, a finger, finger's ani, a screw, nail, pin. ani, June-July. anidiyulla, unjust. anil, a squirrel. Ttice. aniyayam, unfairness, injusanjal, anju, reverence, fearing. anmäi, manliness. annam, food. annan, elder brother. afinanam, ignorance. annaci-p-param, pineapple. anniya, different, strange. an panri, a boar. an pillai, a male child, man. anri, except. anru, then, that day. anrumudal, thenceforth. anubavi, str., to enjoy. anumadi, assent, command anumanam, doubt, suspicion. anuppu, m., to send. apien, office. appadi, in that manner, so. appal further, beyond. [ence. appiyācam, praetice, experiapplyacam pannu, m., to pracappodu, then. Tue. ar or yar, (p. 84) who. aragu, a king. wagu, prettiness, beauty.

arai str., to call, invite, inarai-mēt kattu, cerling. araippi, str., to cause to invite, to send for, to summon arakku, redness, lac, wax, aral, fire, heat. farrack. aralu, wi, to burn. aram, file, rasp. aram, virtue. āram, depth. āramāna, deep. ara'-manai, palace. āram-atta, shallow. arambam, commencement. aran, beauty; fortification, ārāvadu, somebody. crtadel. ari, wm., to know, recognize. ari, wm., to perish, str., to destrow. ari, wm., to gnaw, nibble, cut off. arici, rice. arikkai, notice, information. arival, a sickle. arivi, str., to inform, publish. arivippu, arivittal, notice. arivu, knowledge. arivu, destruction. arji, report, petition. arttam, n., meaning. aru, ir., cease; str., to cut, reap. aru, way; river; nx aru, m., to abate; to cool. aru, w., to weep. arubadu, sixty. arudi, end. aruge, adv., near arugiya, putrid. arugu, neighbourhood. aragu, m., to putrefy. arukku, dirt. Alth.

[difficulty. arul, grace. arumäi, rarity, costliness, aruņādam, lord of grace. aruppu, reaping, harrest. aruņēdayam, sunrisc. aruvi, waterfall. astamanam, sunset. āsti, estate, riches. astivāram, foundation. ātcēbam, censure, objection. atci, possession; lordship. atpam, mean, trivial. attatci; proof. attavanai, register, index. ātt'iraicci, mutton. āttu, m., to assuage, comfort, āttuk-kutti, lamb. soothe. āttumā, the soul; a living being. avabatti, impiety, profanity. avaciyam, necessity, urgency. avadu, either; or. aval (§16b), she. avalatcanamāna, ugly. avamānam; nindäi, disgrace, avan (§16b), he. [insult. ava-nambikkäi, distrust. āvaņi, August-September. avayavam, limb, member. avir, str., to loose, untie, undo. aviri, indigo. āyattam, readiness. āyatta-p-paduttu, m., to prepare. āyu; āyuçu, age. ayudam, weapon; tool.

Çā (p. 49), to die. [prayer. cabam, n., recitation of a çābidā, list, catalogue. cadāi, flesh. cādanam, a bond, effort, means. cadangu, a ceremony.

cādar, issue, promulgation. cadi, caste. cadi, str., to assert, maintain. cadidi, suddenness. çādi-k-kāy, nutmeg. cādi-pattiri, mace. çāduvāna, tame; gentle. çagala, all, cagodaran, brother. cagodari, sister. çaigäi, beckoning, signal. cakkiradai, diligence, activity. çākku, pouch; sack. cālāi. hall. calladai, a sieve. camādānam, peace. cāmān, goods, furniture. camanam, similarity, equality. çamanana, adj., even. camarttiyam, skill, expertness. cambadi, str., to acquire, carn. cambalam, salary. cambandam, connection. çami, str., to digest. çamiyamai, indigestion. çammatti, a sledge-hammer. çamugam, presence. çamukkalam, carpet. çamuçaram, family. çamuçari, family-man, farmer. çān, a span. çānāi, a grindstone. çanal, hemp. çanam, people. çandăi, a market. çandai, strife, quarrel. çandai çey, w., to fight, quarrel. çandam, mildness. candana-maram, sandalwood. çandēgam, doubt. candega-p-padu, ir., to suspect. candi, str., to meet, visit. candi. twilight. candosham, cheerfulness, joy. cangadi, event, affair. cangidam, song, music. cangili, a chain. cani-k-kiramäi, Saturday. çanmārgam, *morality*. cannal, window. canniyāçi, an ascetic. cappadu, food. cappani, a cripple. cappāttu, shoes. çāppāţţu arai, dining-room. çappāttu vār, shoelace. çāppidu, ir., to eat. çaraçari, average. çaradu, thread, wire. carakku, goods. çāram, sap. çārāyam, arrack; spirits. cari, right, exactness; v. wm., to slide, slip. caripped utu, m., to rectify. çarīram, body. carivana, steep. çarkkar, yovernment. çarkkarai, suyar. ness. çatçi, evidence, testimony, witçāţçi-k-kāran, a witness. çātçi çollu, m., to bear evidence, cattai, a vest, coat. [to witness. cattam, a frame, rule, law. cattam, voice, noise. cattam podu, ir., to shout. cattamāy (or -āga), aloud. çatti, a pan. çattu, little, somewhat. çatuppu, marshiness. çavagari, a banker. çav-v-ariçi, sago.

çavara-k-katti, razor. cavaram, shaving çāvi, a key. çavukkāram, soap. çavukku a whip. çedam, damage. çedi, shrub, bush. cel, w., to go, pass. çelavari (-kkirēn, &c.), str., to celavu, expense. spend. çēlāi, cloth (of a native woman). celuttu, m., to cause to go, to expend. çemmān, a shoemaker. çēnam, a saddle. çengal, a brick. çer, wm., to join; to arrive at. çer, str., to collect, to accumuceri, str., to thrive. late çeripp'ıllāda, barren. çerippu, fertility. çeripp'ulla, fertile. çē<u>r</u>u, *mud*. çeruppu, sandals. çettu-p-pō, to die off. çēval, a cock. çevi, ear. çevidu, deafness. çevväyk-kiramäi, Tuesday. çey (-giren, -den, -ven, -ya), to çeydi, a deed; news. do. çeygäi, an act. çeyyul, poetry. çidaru, m., to scatter. çīkkiram, quickness. çīkkiramāna, quick. çīkkiramāy, quickly. çila, few, some. çilandi, spider. cilvanam, an odd number. [try. çīmäi, boundary, foreign coun-

çimmaçanam, a throns. cindi, str., to think. cindu, m., to spill, to shed. cinegam, friendskip, affection. cinegidan. friend. çingam, lion. çīni, sugar; saddle. cinna, small, little. cinnavan, a lad. cippi, a shell-fish. cîppu, a comb. çıragu, wing. çira, sm., to be elegant. çirañ jīva, "live long!" (a form of polite address). ciri, str., to laugh. ciru, little, small (cittu, before çirumäi, smallness. [a vowel]. ciru pen, a girl. cishan, a pupil. cittam, will. citti, success. cittirăi, April-May. cittiram, a picture, an ornaçittu, see çiru. ment. cittu, note, receipt, ticket. çīvanam, livelthood. civappāna, red. cīvi, str., to live. civu, m., to pare off, share, çīvuli, a plane. Slice. çodu, couple, shoes (of a native). cokkattan, draughte, chess. col (p. 51, No. 38), to say, tell. colai, a grove, forest. çolam, maize. çombal, idleness. çonda; çondamāna, own. condakkāran, owner. çori, wm., to flow down. cori, itching, scurvy.

cor. wm., to languish, to fail. corn, pith; boiled rice. cūdāna, hot. gudēci, native. cudu (p. 47), to burn. çüdu, heat. cugam, health. cugamāy, safely. çugappadu, ir., to recover (from heal. illness). cugappaduttu, m., to cure; to culagu, a winnowing fan, sieve. çüläi, kiln. cuma, sm., to bear. çumäi, a load. çumaikāran, a porter. çumandu pō, to carry away. cumma, simply, without reacundeli, mouss. son. cungam, tax. çunnambu, lime. çūra, around. curaudu, m., to scrape. çurangam, a mine, tunnel. curiyan, sun. çuru çuruppāy, diligently. çuru çuruppu, industry. çurukku, quickness. çurukku, a noose. curul, a roll. çurungu, m., to shrink. cuttam, purity. çuttamāna, clean. çutti çüra, around. cuttu, m., to point out. çüttiram, engine, machine. cuttiyal, a hammer. cuttu, n., circuit; v.m., to revolve, wrap. çuvaçam, breath. çuyar, wall.

#### ECA

[For words etymologically beginning with D, see under T.]

Eçaman, master. eçamāni, mistress. ēd'āvadu, something, whatever. edir, wm., to come in front; str., to oppose. edirāli, opponent, accused. ēdo; edāvadu, something. edu (p. 84), which. edu, str., to take up; to uncover. eduttu-p-podu, ir., to remove. ēlada; tagāda, unfit. elläi, *limit*. ellām; ellārum (p. 37), all. eli, a rat. elumbu, a bonc. en, w., to say, name. ēn, why enbadu, *eighty*. enda (§17), which? čndiram, a mill. where. engē [engu + e]; evvidattil, engē-y-āgilum, wherever. engē-y-o, somewhere. eng'irundu, whence. eng'um, everywhere, througheng'um ulla, universal. enna; ennam; eduvō, what. ennam, notion. ennattukkāga, wherefore. enney, oil (fr. el and ney, rape-seed oil). enney vilakku, oil-lamp. enniranda, innumerable. ennu, m., to reckon, count. enru; ena ( $\S65$ ), that. eppadi, how. eppadi-y-avadu, somehow. eppodu; epporudu, when. epporud'aualum, whenever.

#### IDI

epporud'um, always. eri, n., fire; v.wm., to burn; str., to kindle, consume. eri, wm., to throw. ěri, a lake. eru, wm., to rise, ascend. ēru, seren. ēru, m., to mount, climb, ascend erudu, m., to write. erudu, a bullock. erumäi, a luffalo erumbu, an ant. erumbu, m., to rise. eruppu, m., to awake, rouse. eruttu, letter, writing. eruttu-k-kūţţu, m., to join letters, spell. e<u>t</u>padu, ir., to undertake. ētla (p.p. of ēl), fit. etta<u>n</u>äi, how many! ettu, n., eight : v.m., to reach. čttu, m., to raise, load. ēttu-k-kol, to receive, accept; ēvi vidu, ir.. to excite. [welcome. ēvu, m., to urge. evvalavu, how much? evvalav'um, how much soever.

I, n., a fly; wm., to give içai, n., assent, harmony; v. wm., to join, agree. idaiveli, vacancy. idaiveli, vacancy. idaivile çēr, str., to insert. idaiyūru, impediment, misidadu, left side. [fortune. idan, position, place, left side. idan kodu, str., to yield, allow. idi, wm., to fall to pieces: str., to pound.
idi; idimurakkam, thunder.

idināl, hereby.

idu, ir, to put, give. idu (p. 84), this. Idv, equivalent. idukkam, narrowness. idukki, pincers. idumudal; inimel, henceforth, hereafter. iduppu, the hip. īgāi, a gift. igal (igalu), wm., to hate, op-[reproach. igar (igaru), wm., to despise, ila, young, tender. ilabam, n., profit. iläiçu, that which is tender; lightness, minuteness. ilagu, m., to relax. ilai, a leaf. 11a1, str., to tire. ilaikkari, *reyetable curry*. iläippāru, m., to rest. ilaippārudal, v.n., rest. ilaippāttu, m., to refresh (one'silaippu, v.n., fatigue. [self]. ilaiya, young. ilaiyaval, younger woman. ilaiyavan, younger man. ilakkam, number. ilakkapam, *yrammar*. ilatcam, a hundred thousand. ilavaçam.āy, *gratis*. illäda, absent, destitute of. illai, no. illamal, without. imam, frost. inăi (1), n., union, comparison; (2) v.wm., to join. suade. ipakka-p-paduttu m., to perinam, a gift. inangu, m., to yield.

inattar, relatives.

inbam, p'easantness, delight. inda (§17b), this. inge, here. ingē yirundu, hence. iniya, pleasant, sweet. innam ; innum, yet, still. innāţkalil, nowadays. innoru, another. ipri, without. inru; inraikku, to-day. i<u>nr</u>u iravil; — rāttiri, to-night. īnu, w., to bring forth. ippadi; indavagaiyil, thus. ipporudu ; ippō, now. ira, sm., to lose. ira, sm., to beg. ıra, sm., to die. irā; iravu, *night*. irāçā, a king. irāça-kumāran, prince. irāça-kumāratti, *princess*. irāçastiri; irāçātti, *queen.* iracīţţu, receipts. dom. irācciyam; irāţciyam, *king*irādāri, a permit. iragaçıyam, a secret. iragu, a feather, quill. [prey. irai, wm., to pant; roar; n. irai, dignity, eminence, a lord. irai, r.wm., to chafe, become soft; str., to mix, inchase, plane; n., yarn. iraicci, meat. irakkam, mercy. irakku, m., to lower. i<u>r</u>āl, praun. īral, the lungs, liver. īram, moisture, damp. īramāna; nanainda, wet. iraudāvadu, second. iraņļāy, in two; asunder.

irandu, two. iraņdum-adangāna, twofold. irangu, m., to pity, regret. irangu, m., to descend, alight. īrappalā-k-kāy, bread-fruit. irappu, death. iratci, str., to save. iratcippu, salvation. irattäi-p-pilläi, tuins. irattäiyāy, doubly. irattam, blood. irattam vadi, wm., to bleed; str., to cause to bleed. [ments. irattāmbaram. scarlet restirattu, two-fold; sack-cloth. iraval, a loan. borrow. iraval (or kaḍan) vāṅgu, m., to iraval kodu. str., to lend. iravu, loss. irāyaçam, secretaryship. irāyastiri, respectable, honourable (in addressing). iri, wm., to descend, be humbled. iru, (1) ir., to break, end; (2) str., to pay off. iru, str., to draw, pull. iru, sm., to exist, remain. irudayam, the heart. irumal, cough. irumu, m., to cough. [tight. irugu, m., to become hard or irul, darkness. irumbu, n., iron. irupp'idam, habitation, seat. iruppu, adj., (made of) iron; v.n., sitting, residence. iru taram, twice. iruţţu, m., to become dark. iruvarum, both of them. iskoppäi, scoop.

ispanju, sponge.

isttor, store.
isttork kidangu, store-room.
ivan (p. 84), this man.
iyal, w., to be able.
iyalbu, nature.
iyalbukku virodamana, uniyam, lead [natural.
iyanra mattum, n., utmost.

Kā, str., to protect, to wait for. kaçappu, bitterness. kācu, cash. kaçubā, kasbā, the principal village, headquarters. kadäi, a story. kadäi, shop; end. kadäiçi, the end, the last. kadaiçiyāna, utmost. kadaikkāran, bazaar-man. kada, sm., to jump over, cross. kadakki<u>r</u>a tu<u>r</u>äi, *ford*. kadal, sea. kadal-nandu, sea-crab. kadaläi, gram (Bengal). kadamäi, duty, obligation. kada<u>n</u>, *debt*. kadan çittu, bond. kadandu po, to pass, traverse. kadan padu, ir., to become indebted. kadan patt'iru, to owe. kadappārai; alavāngu, crowkadavadu (§42c), ought. kadāvu, m., to nail on, rivet.

kadavadu (§42c), ought.
kadāvu, m., to nail on, rivet.
kadavu, door.
kadavu-p-pūṭṭu, a door-lock.
kadi, str., to bite. [ness.
kadinam, hardness, unhindkadinamāṇa, severe, hard.
kadivālam, a bridle bit.
kadivāla-vār, reins.

kadıyāram, a watch, clock. kādu. ear. kādu, jungle. kadudāçi, paper. kadudāçi urāi, enrelope. kaduga, speedily. [ pass swiftly. kadugu, n., mustard; v.m., to kadukkan, earring. kādukkul collu, m., to whisper. kādu-veţţi, wood-cutter. kaduvāy, tiger; a hyena. kügidam, paper; letter. kai, hand. stand. kaikaruvum mēçai, wash-hand kai-k-ködāli, hatchet. kai-k-kōl, walking-stick. kai-k-kūli, a bribe. kaimmäi, widowhood. kaimmuţţi, the clenched fist. kaım-pen, widow. kai-mudal, capital, principal. kaippidi, a handful. kai-t-tuvāläi, napkin. kai-vedi, pistol. kai-vilakku, hand-lamp. kai-yālu, w., to practise, handle. kai-y-iruppu, balance in hand. kaiyoppam, signature. kaiyoppam vai, str., to sign. kai-y-ulla nātkāli, arm-chair. kaiyurai; kilavs, glove. learn. kākkäi, *crow*. kal (1), n. stone (2) v.w., to kāl (1) paw, leg (2) quarter. kala, str., to mix. kālāi, a bull. kālāi; vidiyat kālam, *morning*. kalakkam, agitation, commokalakku, m., to stir. tion. kalam, a measure of grain. kalam, threshing-floor, shoal.

kālam, season, period, time. kālamē, in the morning. kalanjiyam, a granary, treaskalappäi; ēr, a plough. [ury. kalappu, mixture, concrete. kalavāli; tirudan, thief. kali, str., to rejoice. kalavu çey, to steal, rob. kalavu; tiruţţu, theft. kali-man, clay. kalippu, joy. kaliyāņam, felicity, marriage kallāçāri, a stone-mason. kallan, a thief. kallar, collar. kallarāi, a rock cave. kal-l-īral, liver. kal-marai, hail-storm. kal-tagadu, slab of stone. kalvi, learning. kalvi-c-cālai, college. kalvimān, a learned man. kālviral, toe. kamān, arch. kambalam, a blanket, rug. kambāyam, a coarse cloth. kambali, blanket. kambi, wire. kambu; tadi, pole, stick. kāmbu, a stalk, stem. kamīçu, shirt. kamugu-maram, the arecakan, an eye. nut tree. kāņ, w., to see. kān; kāl, a drain. kanakku, an account. kanakkan, accountant. kānal, vapour. kanatta; kaţţiyāna, thick. kāņbi, str., to cause to see, in-

kandäi, a ray.

timate.

kandākku; kandattar, conduckandamālai, scrofula. kaudi, str., to reprove, rebuke. kandippu, strictness; urging. kandu pidi, str., to find. kangāni; mēlvicāri, orerseer. kāngu, yang. kāņi, the fraction io. kani, fruit. kani kodada, unfruitful. kañji, rice gruel. kannādi, mirror. kannādi-t-taţţu, a pane of kannam, cheek. glass. ka<u>nn</u>i; kumāri, a damsel. kanni, snare. spinster. kannimäi, maidenhood. kannimäi; kannidar, *eyelid*. kannimai-mayir, eyclash. kaunīr, tears. weep. kannīr-vidu, ir, to shed tears, kanru, seedling; calf. [ceire. kān (p. 50, No. 26)), to see, perkaņu; kurāiccu, a joint. kanuk-kal, the ankle. kappal, ship. kāpp'āttu, m., to take care of, kappi, a pulley. preserve. kāppi; köppi, coffee. kap-pordu, cupboard. kāppu, guard, preservation. karadi, a bear. karadu muradā<u>n</u>a, *uneren*. karni, bund, bank. karäi, wm., urugu, m., to melt. karäindu põ, to dissolve. karai-p-paduttu, m., to stain. karaiyan, white ants. kāran, doer, maker. karandi, spoon. karappan, itching.

karattäi, carriage. karcci, str., to roar. kari, str., to subtract, deduct. kari, curry. kariçanăi, tender care. kāriyam, affair. karppūram, camphor. kārttigāi, November-December. karu, n., embryo, mould. karudai, ass. karudu, m., to think, mean. karugal, darkness. karumbu, sugar-cane. karuń-gal, granite. karungali maram, chony. karutta; karuppāna, black. karuttu, neck. karuttuk kuţţäi, wrapper, neckkaruvā-p-paţţäi, cinnamon. karuvādu, dry fish. karuvi; āyudam, tool. karuvu, m., to wash. kātçattäi, trousers. katpalagai, a slate. katpi, to teach, order. kattäi, block, log. kattirikköl, a pair of scissors. katti, knife. katti, lump. kattil, bedstead. kattil pudavaigal, bedclothes. kātt'iru, sm., to wait. kāttu, wind, breeze. a bond, tie; parcel; kattu, m., to tie, build. [bandage. kāttu, m., to show. kattuttari, a post, stake. kāval, defence, guard. kavaliti, care, sorrow. kavaläiyīnam, neglect. kāvalāli, prisoner,

#### KAV

kavanam, attention. kavani, str., to take notice of. kavarūçam, pair of compasses. kāvatkā, str., to watch. kāvatkāran, watchman. kavattai, the fork of a branch. kavattu çey, w., to prune. kavuccu, couch. kāyam, a wound. kāyccal; jūram, ferer. kāyccu, m., to warm. kāyidam, letter. kayiru, rope, twine. kebi; kugai, a den, care. kēdu, ir., to perish, spoil. kēdu, ruin. kekku, cake. kēl, w., to hear; ask. kēlvi, hearing, question. [roar. kercci (for karcci), str., ketta, bad, evil. kēttal, kettle. kettiyāna, clerer. kidangu, a warehouse. kīl, hinge; pitch, tar. kili, parrot. to nip. killu, (1) n., a pinch; (2) v.m., kindu, m., to dig, poke. kindu palagai, coffee rake. kīŗ, below, east. kirādi, rail. kīrii, vegetables. kirakku, east. kiramäi, day of the week. kirāmbu, cloves. kirangu; vēr, root, yam. kiravan, old man. kiravi, old woman. kirayam; viläi, cost, value. kīrē; paņiya, below, down. kīrē vidu, to drop.

kiri; str., pīru, m., to tear. kīr-p-padidal (or -padivu), obedience. kīŗ-p-padiyāda, insubordinate. kīr-p-padiyāmāi, disobedience. kirubai, grace. kirumi; puru, a worm. kiţţa (§52), near by. kittina, near, short. near. to approach, be kiţţu, m., kobam, anyer. kōbam mūţţu, m., to proroke. kobam-ulla, angry. kōbi, str.; kaṇḍi, str., to scold. kōburam, tower. koccik-kāy, chilli, red pepper. kodai-k-kalam, hot season. kodāli, are. kodi, str., to boil. kodi, a flag. kodiya, cruel, barbarous. kodu, str.. to give, grant, pay. kodukku, sting of wasp. kodumäi, cruelty. kodumai mā, wheat-flour. kõkki, cook. kol, w., to kill. kol, w., to take. köl, rod. kol, v.n., taking; calumny. kolái çey, to kill. kollai, robbery. kollan, blacksmith. kombu, a branch, horn. konalana, crooked, zigzag. kondirāttukkāran, contractor. koudu vā (p. 49, No. 17), to bring. konjam; atpam, a little. konjan kuraiya, almost, nearly,

koppai, cup.

[well-nigh.

#### KUR

koppi-c-cedi, coffee bush. koppu, branch. kori, fowl. kori-k-kunju, chicken. kortu, court. koruppu, grease, fat; impukoţţäi, fortress. [dence. koţţäi, nut. kottan, an owl. kottappuli, mallet. köttu, coat. kottu, to grub, pick. kovil, temple, church. kovis, cabbage. kuçavan, a potter. kūccam, shyness. kuçini, kitchen. kuçini-mēţţi, kitchen-boy. kūçu, m., to be shy. kūda (§ 52), together. kūdāda, unable. kūdādu, cannot (§ 41). kudai, n., umbrella; v. um., to excavate, scoop. kūdäi, *basket*. kudam, water-pot. kūda-p-po, to accompany. kūdāram, tent. kudi, household, inhabitant. kudi, str., to drink. kudiçäi, hut, cottage. kudiräi, horse. kudiräi ēri-p-po, to ride. kudiräi-k-kāran, horse-keeper. kudiräi-läyam, a stable. kudirāi-p-pādāi, bridle-path. kudiyanavan, householder. kudiyiru, sm., to dwell, inhabit. kūdu, n., cage; socket; v. m., to combine, be able. kūdum (§ 41), can.

kudumbam, family. [family. kudumbattān, a member of a kūkkural; çandäi, n., clamour, kulam, tank. kulam, caste, race. kulavi, wasp. kūli, wages. kuli, str., to bathe. kūlikkāra<u>n</u> ; kūliyāl, *coolie*. kulikkira arni, bath-room. kulikkira turai, bathing-place. kulir, cold, chill. kulireciyāna, cold. kūliyāl, labourer. kumāran, a son. kumastā, clerk. kumukku, whole, total, mass. kunam, quality. kundūçi, pin. kuni, wm., to stoop. kūniyirāl, shrimp. kūppidu, ir., to call. kuradu, tongs. kūrāi, a thatched roof. kurăi, wm., to decrease. kuraiccal, scarcity. kuraivāna, imperfect. kurāivu; kurāi, *deficiency, im*kural, tube, flute. [perfection. kuralāna, hollow. kurandäi, infant. kurangu, monkey. kurappam, confusion. kūrccu, a stake. kuri, mark; symptom. kuri, pit. kuri muçal, rabbit. kurippu, a note, siyn. ku<u>r</u>itta vēlāi, *task*. kurittu, about, concerning. kurittu-vai, str., to note down.

kūri-y-arivi, str., to proclaim. kuriya; kuru; kurum; kuttu, short, deficient. kūrmäi, sharpness. priest. kuru (pl. kurukkal), teacher, kurudan, a blind man. kurudu, blindness. kurukku, cross (oblique). kurukku-t-tāppāl, a cross-bar. kururam, cruelty. kuruvi, bird. kushta-rogam, leprosy. kuttui, shortness. kūţţāli, companion, friend. kuttam, band; meeting. kuttam, guilt, blame. kuttam illāmai, innocence. kuttañ çātiu, m., to accuse, charge. küttan-küdu, m., to assemble. kuttavāli, a criminal. kutti, young of an animal. kūttu, proclamation. küţţu, m.; çēr, wm., to gather. kuttu, m.; tai, str., to prick, pierce. kuttu; idi, str., to pound. kuvalai, mug; water-lily. kuvā mā, arrowroot. kuvi, str., to heap up. kuviyal, n., pile, heap.

Lācci, a drawer.
lāccip-peļţi, chest of drawers.
lāḍakkāran, farrier.
lāḍam, horseshoe.
landar, lantern.
lāyam, a stable.
layan, lines, or coolie sheds.
lēçāna, light, casy.
lēnji, handkerchief.

lingu, link. loham, zinc.

Mā, flour, meal; mango tree; the fraction &. māçālai, curry stuff, drugs. māçam; mādam, *month*. maccup-po, to decay. māci, February-March; mist madangāda, unyielding, rigid. madangu, m., to yield. madi, str., to estimate; respect. madi, str., to fold. madippu, an estimate. madippu, a fold. mādiri, n., model, example. mādu; erudu, bullock. magal, daughter. magan, son. magani, the fraction A. mai; tīndai, ink. makkāc-colam, maize, cornmāl, palace. flour. malai, hill. mālni, a garland; evening. malai-p-pakkam, hill-side. malaiyaruvi, mountain torrent. māligai, mansion. mallu, wrestling. māman, father-in-law, uncle. mām param, mango fruit. māmi, mother-in-law, aunt. mān, deer. man; nilam, earth. mana-c-cațci, conscience. manaçu; manadu, mind. manal, sand. manam, mind. manam illāda, reluctant. mana-rammiyam, contentment, manastābam, n., regret.

manastāba-p-padu, ir., to remanvetti, mattock (mamatty). mandäi, a flock. mandan, a foolish person. mandi, black monkey. mani, bell; hour. manikkaţţu, the wrist. māniyam, grant of land free of manjal, yellow; saffron. [tax, manjal nir, saffron water. manni, str., to forgive. mannippu, forgiveness, pardon. manidan; manushan, man. manu; manuvu, a petition, remanushi, woman. quest. māppaudam, pastry. māppilläi, bridegroom. mara, sm., to forget. marai, wm., to vanish, hide. marai, rain. marai-c-cattai, rain-coat. marai illamai, drought. maram, a tree, timber. mara-nāy, pole-cat. mārbu, breast. mārb'ūçi, a breast-pin, brooch. mārgari, December-January. māri-kālam or marai-kālam, rainy season. māri māri, alternately. mariyadai, civility. mariyal, a stopping, jail. mariyatkāran, prisoner. maru, str., to refuse, contradict, deny. maru, other, next. marumagal, daughter-in-law, nephew. marumagan, son - in - law, marumori, answer,

marungalana, dull. marundu, medicine. marupadiyum; tirumbavum, ayain. matta, other mattam, measure, rule. mattam; mattak-kudiräi, a pony. māţţēn (§47e), I will not. māttiräi, pill. māţţ'iräiççi, beef. māttiram, only. mattiyānam, mid-day. māttu, m., to alter. mättukkäran, cattle-keeper. mattum, until. māttu-mandāi, a herd. māţţu-p-paţţi, cattle-shed. mayir, hair. mēçāi, table. mēçäi-t-tuppaţţi, table-cloth. mēdāi, platform. meduvāna, soft. meduvāy, slowly. mēgam, cloud. mel, fine, soft. mēl, above; the west. mel, mellu, w. to chew. mēlāna, upper, superior. mēlānavan, n., superior. mella, slowly. melliya, fine, thin. mēlum, moreover. mēl vilāçam, address. merugu, (1) n., wax; (2) v.m., to smear. merugu vatti, candle. met jodu, stockings. mētkaţţi, an awning. mēt köttu, orercoat. mētku. west. mētpadi, ditto, aforesaid,

metpakkam, top, or west side mettäi, mattress, cushion, bed. mey, truth, body. mey, (1) wm., to graze, to thatch; (2) str., to feed (cattle). měyccal, pasture. mēyppan, shepherd. meyyāna; niçamāna, true. miccam, excess, remainder. mīdi, the remains. midi, str., to stamp, trample. miga, migavum; metta, much, migu (p. 47), to exceed. [very. mılagu, pepper. min, fish. min; minnal, lightning. minițțu; nimisham, a minute. mırudu, softness. mirugam, animal. moçamāna, dangerous. mō, sm, to smell. mondu par, str., to smell. möppam, smell. movāy, chin. moy, str., to crowd, suarm. muçal, a hare. mudal, the first, principal. mudalām, mudalāvadu (§20), mudal tāram, first wife. [ first. mudam, lameness. mūdam, foolisliness. mūdattanmai, ignorant state. mudi, a crown. mūdi, a corer, lid. mudi, wm., to end, be finished, str., to finish. mudiccu, knot. mudippu, a tie, purse. mudivu; kadaiçi, n., the end. mudu, m., to cover. mudugu, the back (of body).

mūdu pani, mist, fog. mugadāvu, in presence, in nei 80n. mugadu; modu, roof, ridge. mugam, face. mugurtta nal, wedding-day. mukkādu, veil. mukkāl, threefourths. mukkonam, triangle. mūkku, nose. mul; mullu, thorn, fork. mulai, corner, angle. mūlai, brain. mulai, breast (female). mulai, str., to sprout. mülam, root, bulb, cause. mullulla, prickly. mun; munnē, before. munbu, munbaga, in front of. munda, previously, formerly (inf. of niundu). mundai nāl, day before yestermundina, prior. [day. mundi-p-po, to lead, adrance. mundu, m., to precede. mūngil, bamboo. munnamē, before; already. munru, thi ee. muppādu, thirty. murai, order, manner, commuradāna, coarse. [ plant muraippāṭṭu-k-kāran ; vādi, complainant. muraiyidu, ir., to complain. muran kai, elbow. muran kāl, knee. muri, (1) wm., to become broken; (2) str., to break.

murudum; muttilum, wholly. murukku, m., to uring, tuist.

mūtta kudiyāl, the elder wife.

#### NER

muţţāi, egg.
muţţāi; kaţţu, a bundle.
muttam, a kiss.
muţtam, a court-yard.
muttaval, elder woman.
muttavan, elder man.
muţtilum, entirely, utterly,
muttirāi, seal. [quite.
muttu, pearl.
muyaţci, effort.

Nābagam; yādi, memory. naçam, destruction, loss. nada, sm., to walk. nadäi, walk, gait, pace. nadakkäi, n., conduct. nadattu, m., to conduct, direct. nādorum, daily. nadu, ir., to plant. nadu; matti, centre. nādu, country, province. nadungu, m., to tremble. nadu rāttiri, midnight. naduvē; ūdē, amid, between. nagäi, str., to laugh. nagai; ābaraņam, jewel. nagam, a nail, claw. nāgaņavāy, the mina bird. nagaram, city. nagu, ir., to shine, laugh. nakku, m., to suck, lap. nākku, tongue. nākku mī<u>n</u>, *sole-fish*. nal, nallu, v.m., to love; n., nāl, a day. [the middle. nāladu, current. nālai; nālaikku, to-morrow. nalla, good. nāl torum or nādorum, daily. nālu; nāngu, four. nambikkäi, n., trust.

nambu, m., to trust, expect. nanäi, (1) wm., to be wet; (2) n., toddy, flower buds. nanäivu, wet, moisture. nāņal, a reed. nāņam ; aḍakkam, modesty. nandu, crab, lobster. nānē; nān tān, myself. naŭju; visham, poison. nanrāy, well. nanri, goodness, gratitude. nanri ketta, ungrateful. naräi, *greyness*. naräiyulla, grey. nārānju nārattai, orange. nari, jackal. nashţam ; kēdu, loss, harm. națçattiram, star. nātkāli, a quadruped, chair. nātpadu, forty. națpu, friendship. nāttu, a plant. nāy, dog. naya, str., to love. nāyaga<u>n</u>, headma**n.** ñāyiru, the sun. ñāyi<u>tt</u>u-k-kiramäi, Sunday. nediya, nedum, long, tall. nedumai, length. neduñ-cappāttu, boots. nel; nellu; ariçi, rice, paddy. neñju, the breast, chest. nērāga, straughtforward. nēram, time. nēram tava<u>r</u>āda, punctual. nērāna, straight, honest. neri, conduct. nēridu, ir., to encounter, to nērmäi, honesty. [happen. neruppu; anal, fire. neruppu-k-kirādi, // a'e.

nettäi, tallness. netti, forehead. nēttu, *yesterday*. ney, (1) n., ghee; (2) v.w., to neyam, affection. Treave. nī, str., to abandon. nī tānē, thyself. nicam, niccayam, certainty. nidanam, justness; criterion. nīdipadi; nīdivān, judge. removal. nīdistalam, court. nīkkam; nīkku, separation, nīkku, m., to remove, avert. nil, w., to stand, stop. nilä; çandira<u>n</u>, *moon*. nilā veliccam, moon-light. niläi, (1) str., to abide, to last; (2) n., condition, position. niläimäi, quality, condition. nilam; tarai, ground. nīlam, blue. tion. nīlam, length. nilamii, landed property, stanilam ala, sm., to survey. nīlamā<u>n</u>a, long. nīlamāna, blue. niluväi, balance. nimir, wm., to become erect. nimirttu, m., to set upright. nimisham, moment. nimittam, for the sake of. ni<u>n</u>äi, str., to think. ni<u>n</u>äivu ; çinda<u>n</u>äi, *thought*. ninäivu kūr, wm., to remember. nīndu, m., to swim. nir, (1) you; (2) water. niraça vastu, mineral. nīr maţţam, water-level. [rent. nīr öţţam, nīrppāyccal, tornirai, um., to become full. pirai; param, weight.

nirăi, (1) wm., to be in order; (2) str., to arrange. nirai : vari, line. niräinda, full. niral, shadow. niram ; varņam, colour. nirambu (intr.), m., nirappu (tran.), m., to fill.nīrāvi, a well; steam. nīrppāyccu, m., to water. nīrt-tārā, *wild duck*. niru, str., to weigh. nıruttu, m., to detain. nītipati ; nītivā<u>n</u>, judge. nītistalam, court. (properly, nirbnitpandam andam), misery. nittirai, *sleep.* nittiraiyāy, *asleep*. nīţţu, *length*. nīţţu, m.; viri, str., to stretch. nivirtti, *removal*. niyami, str., to appoint. niyayaçanam, bench (law). niyāyam, reason, justice. niyayamana, right.  $n\bar{o}$ , (1) n., aching, pain; (2) v. wm., to ache. nokkam, view, object. nökku, m., to look. novup-paduttu, m., to hurt. nūl, (1) n., thread, line; (2) numi, point. v.w., to spin. nurăi, (1) wm., to creep in, to trespass; (2) str., to inserv nūru, hundred. nuțpamāna, adj., minute, tine.

O, str., to resemble. ōdai, water-course. ōdu, a shell, tile,

ôdu, m., to run, flee. odukku, m., to oppress. odukku, a corner, shelter. olli, thinness. onay, wolf. onbadu, nine. oudikkāran, bachelor. ondiyana; ottai, single. onrum illäi, nothing. oppam, agreement, signature. oppi, str., to deliver up; prove. oppu, m., to consent. oppuk-kodu, str., to consign, surrender. oppuvi, str., to delirer. ōram, maryin, edye. oralogi, clock. orē, one only, same. or idattilum illäi, nowhere. oru (§ 13), an. oru pakkattil, avide. oru kālum illäi, never. orukkam, conduct. orumikka, together. orungana, regular. orungu, rule, method. oru-pațța, together. orutaram; oruviçai, once. ottāçāi; udavi, help. ottagam, a camel. rent. ottam, a course; gallop; curotti, a mortgage. ott'iru, sm., to resemble. ottu, m., to drive. ottukkol, w., to acknowledge. ottu-p-par, str., to compare. ovvoru, each, every. ōy, wm.; ori, wm.; ninru pō, to cease. oyada, incessant.

Pāçāi, language. paçali, Fusly, official revenue paccaiyāna, green; raw. paçi, hunger. paçu, (1) a cow; (2) green, pure. padai, layer; army. pādam; adi, foot. padi, according. padi (§ 64), step; way; measure. padi, str., to read, learn. padil; padilāga, instead of. padi-p-padiyay, gradually. padippi, str., to educate. padiyāl, for, because, whereas. padu, (1) ir., to suffer, undergo; (2) str., to lie down. pādu, m., to sing. padukkäi, bed. padukkäi-y-aräi, bedroom. padungu, m., to hide. pagai, enmity. pagal, day (time). pagam, share. pagudi, division; share. pai, a bay. paiça; çalli, a pic. paittiyam, madness. paiyan, boy. pakkam; vilā, side. pākkiyam, happiness. pal; pallu, tooth. pal, milk. pal paçu, milch cow. pala; anega, several, many. pālādai, cream. palagäi, a board. palam, force. pālam, bridge. palamulla, strong. palan, result; advantage.

<sup>\*</sup> The Arabic name for a year, commonly used in India.

palsu kodu, str., to produce results or profit. palavandam, force, violence. pali, a sacrifice. palingu, glass. pallam, a pit, hollow. palli, a lizard. palli-k-kūdam, school-house. pallivaçal, mosque. pallu-p-purus, toothbrush. pallu-vali, toothache. pāmbu, snake. panäi, the palmyra tree. pānāi; koppāi, a pot. panam, money. panappai, money-purse. pang-idu, ir.; piri, str., to divide. pangu, section, part, portion. panguni, the month March-[April. pani, dew. paņidi, jewels. panju, cotton. pannu, m., to make. panri (vulg. panni, pandi), a panri-y-iraicci, pork. hog. par, str., to see, look. para, other. para, old. para, sm., to fly. paragu, m., to practise. parai, a drum. pārai; kat-pārai, a rock. paräiya, old. parakku, m., to train. paralogam, heaven. param, a fruit. pāram ; cumāi, a load. param arai, wm., to pulp. pārāmal vidu, to overlook. pāramāna, heavy. nourish. paramari, str., to manage;

parambu (intr.), m.; parappu (tran.), m., to spread. paramori, proverb. parau, a loft . pari, str., to snatch away. pari, blame; revenge. pari vangu, m., to revenye. paridābam, pity. parițcăi, a trial, experiment. pariyāri, a doctor, barber. parkkilum (§ 64, b), than. pārli ariçi, barley. paru, str., to become large. paru, str., to mature. parudu, fault, damage. parudu par, str., to mend, repair. parutta, ripe. parutta; pushtiyulla, stout. pārvai, sight, inspection. pāshāi, language. pațci, *a bird*. vour. paţci, str.; virungu, m., to depatpala, many, several. pattai, a bark; stripe. pattam, title; reign. pāṭṭa<u>n</u>, grandfather. pattanam, town. pattayam, sword; title-deed. pāţţi, grandmother. patti, devotion. patti, regarding. pattippidi, str., to cling, grasp. păttiram, a vessel, cup; worthipattiram, care. ness. pāttiramāna, worthy. pattiramāna, safe. pattiyam, diet. pāttiyam, bail. pattu, ten. pāţţu, song. pattu, silk.

pattu, seizure, attachment; plaspattu, m., to grasp. pattu madangāy, tenfold. pattuccittu; raçidu, receipt. pāvam. pāvanāi kāṭṭu, m. 💆 pāçāṅgu pannu, m., to pretend. pāy, mat. pāy, wm.; kudi, str., to leap, payam, fear. [rush. payam uruttu, m., to threaten. payan, result. payanam po, to travel. payappaduttu, m., to terrify. payir-idu, ir., to cultivate. payittiyam, madness. payccu, m., to irrigate. pēçu, m., to speak. pedam, difference. pēdam illāda, uniform. pēdaimäi, simplicity. [power. pelan; vallamäi, strength, pelavīna; pelavīnamāna, weak. pen, a female. peņçādi; manaivi, wife. pen panri (pandi), sow. pen pilläi, female child. pen tori, bridesmaid. pēnäi, pen. pēnäi-k-katti, penknife. për, name. pēriçu; pērij, revenus. pēran, grandson. pēr idu, ir., to name. peril, upon, concerning. periya, great, grand, large. periya püçanik-kay, pumpkin. periya turai, superintendent. pērtti, granddaughter. peru, ir., to obtain. peru viral, the thumb.

perukku, m.; adigari, str., to multiply. perukku; kūţţu, m., to sweep. perumäi, greatness, pride. perun-kādu; vanam, forest. perun-tārā, goose. pettäi, a hen, female. pettäi-k-kudiräi, mare. pettar, parents. petti, box, case. pettor, parents. pey, w., to scatter, rain. piçagu, m., to miss; n., a mispiccai, alms. piccai kel, w., to beg (alms). piçin, gum. pīçu, fee. pidi, str., to catch, seize. pidittirāvi, vice (blacksmith's). pidungu, m., to pluck, pick. pikkāçu; pikkān, pickare. pila, sm., to split. pilaväi, cancer. pīli; kural, pipe. pilläi, child; caste title. pin, after. pinam, a corpse. pin cel, w., to follow. pin todar, wm., to trace. pin-māri-kālam, N.E. monpiņāi; jāmīn, security. [soon. pinbu; pinnālē, after. pindu, m., to go behind, be late. pīngā<u>n</u>, plate. pinnē, behind, back. pīppāy, cask. pira, sm., to be born. piradana, chief. [adversary. piradivādi; edirāli, defendant, piragăci, str., to illuminate.

piragāçamāna, bright. piragē; pirakāle, behind. piragu, after. pirai, v.str., to live; n., an error. piräiyulla, incorrect. pirāņi, animals. pirappu, birth. piraçangam, sermon. piraçittamāna, *public*. piravēci, str., to enter. pirayanam, a journey. pirayāçam, pains, effort. pirayāçap padu, to try. pirayoçanam-ulla, useful. pirēdak kuri, n., a grave. pirēdam, dead body. piri, wm., to become separated; str., to separate. pīris, saucer. piriyamulla, dear. pīru, m., to tear. pittalai, brass. pō (p. 51, No. 87), to go. podada, insufficient. podi, powder. podi, a sack. podi, str.; padippi, str., to instruct, teach. podi-mādu, pack bullock. wear. podiyan, lad. podu, ir., to cast down, put; podu (for portidu), time, while. podu, common. podu-p-pādai, public path. podu, wm., to be sufficient. podum, enough. poduvāna, general, common. pokkisham, a treasure. [te.rt. pokku; çakku, n., excuse, prepol; pola; padi, as. pol; otta, like.

pola-c-cey, w., to imitate. pollada, wicked, rile. pon, gold. porāmāi, impatience; enry. pori, a sign; spark; trap. porivana malai, precipice. poru, w., to fight. during. porudu, time, sun; adr., while porul, substance, meaning. porumäi, patience. porundu, m., to unite; fit. poruttam, contract. poruttanai, vow. poruttu, for the sake of. poruttu, (1) v.m., to cause to agree, to unite; (2) n., a junction, joint. pottal, bottle. pottani, a bundle of cloth. pottanikkāran, a hawker. poy, falsehood. falsely). poy-c-collu, m., to lie (speak poy-k-kāl, false ley. pōyi vidu, to depart. poyi-k-kondu va, to fetch. pōyi-c-cēr, to arrive. poyyāna, false. poyyāņāi, perjury. pū, a blossom. puçal kāttu, storm. pūçāçāri, miest. pūcci, moth: insect. püçu, to smear, plaster. pudai, str., to winnow. padai, str.; adakkam pannu, m., to bury. pudan-kiramiti, Wednesday. pudaväi, cloth. pudidāy, anew. pudiya; paccai, new, fresh. pudu, new.